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ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1888.

A LADY W. FROM NICE.—

"A nephew of the Duke of Cleveland (and an artist), named Smith, who is in one of the works of ASPINALL'S ENAMEL on the work I have just finished, that he is going to order it for his own use in Paris, and says it will have as great a run there as here. London is not the only place where it is I would like everybody to know about it, for it is not only so lovely but as useful everywhere...."

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ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS,
PECKHAM, LONDON.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

110, STRAND.—No. 353

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
A FRENCH DUEL.
The Prime Minister and General Boulanger.

The General Wounded.
PARIS, July 14.—The latest medical bulletin respecting General Boulanger's condition, timed 12.40 a.m., stated that there was a perceptible improvement. The fever was less and the general was enjoying better sleep. Today Rappel states that MM. Clemenceau and Perin, who were M. Floquet's seconds in his duel with General Boulanger, proceeded yesterday evening to leave their cards at Count Dillon's residence at Neuilly, where the general still remains. The journal adds that they declared a real improvement to have taken place in the condition of the wounded man. M. Clemenceau considering that the general might recover in relatively a short period of time.

9 A.M.—A medical bulletin issued at eight o'clock this morning, states that General Boulanger passed a fairly tranquil night. His breathing is less laboured. There is no fever, and the state of the wound is satisfactory.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 14.—The latest news this morning is that General Boulanger is better, but still his mind is precarious. What the doctors fear most is complication.

Description of the Fight.

The meeting took place at Neuilly on Friday, in Count Dillon's park. The general, who was first on the spot, drove up in his luxurious brougham. He and his seconds, while waiting for M. Floquet, kept pacing up and down the walk. The premier arrived at ten minutes to ten. The seconds explored the garden to find a convenient spot. M. Floquet, without any betrayal of emotion, walked to and fro, talking with both his friends. General Boulanger, with an obtrusive affection of indifference, kept whirling his walking-stick and taking out his watch, as though he were impatient to begin. There was a large crowd outside, among which were M. Gragnon, one of the heads of the police office, M. Floquet's private secretary, reporters, and messengers, but they saw nothing. It was twenty minutes past ten when M. Laisant, who had the direction of the duel, after bringing together the points of both the swords, delivered the word of command. General Boulanger at once made a lunge of extraordinary vigour at M. Floquet, wounding him slightly on the left thigh. The combatants were immediately separated, when General Boulanger was found to have received a scratch on the forefinger of his right hand. In the second round General Boulanger again advanced against his adversary with extreme violence. M. Floquet stood somewhat upon the defensive, and wounded the general full in the chest with the point of his sword. The general also received a deep thrust in the neck, which bled profusely. He offered to fight on, but as he walked up to the house supported by his two seconds he looked faint. The whole of his shirt front was stained with blood. M. Floquet can scarcely be said to have been wounded at all, the point of his adversary's sword not having penetrated below the skin.

How It Came About.

General Boulanger published a long letter on Thursday explaining his reasons for refusing to take part in the Gambetta Festival of the following day. Then he went down to the Chamber of Deputies and moved a resolution for the dissolution of the Chamber. M. Floquet said the Government had resolved not to consent to anything of the kind. Some confusion followed upon the close of the Premier's speech, and General Boulanger said, as he was not allowed to reply, he placed his resignation in the hands of the president. After he had left the chamber a formal vote of censure was passed upon him. In the evening M. Floquet sent his seconds to General Boulanger to arrange for a duel, the general having in the course of the debate called M. Floquet a liar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

PARIS, July 14.—The appointments to the rank of chevalier in the Legion of Honour, gazetted to-day, include the following:—M. Carrey, French consul at San Francisco, and M. Etiballer, French consul at St. John, Newfoundland.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, July 13.—Mr. Dickie, a supporter of the Government, has been elected in Cumberland with a majority of 700 votes. Sir Adams Archibald has been nominated Conservative candidate for Colchester. Governor M'Lean assumed his duties to-day.

STORMS AND EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN HONDURAS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Intelligence from Honduras reports the country to have been visited by severe storms and earthquake shocks, causing great damage to property, but no loss of life.

THE SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE SURRENDERED.

WIESBADEN, July 13, 11 a.m.—The Servian Crown Prince was delivered up to the chief of the police shortly after ten o'clock this morning. The superintendent of police yesterday proceeded to the villa where the Queen of Servia is staying, and notified to her Majesty that he would take away the Crown Prince this morning, using force if necessary. The Queen will be requested to leave Germany ten hours after the Crown Prince's departure at noon to-day. —The Rheinischer Courier publishes the following further particulars:—"Her Majesty sent a telegram to King Milan, imploring him to leave her the Crown Prince for another month. The King, however, who felt deeply hurt at the abrupt manner in which the conciliatory proposals for mediation were rejected, replied not to the Queen, but to the Crown Prince's tutor, 'Not a day longer.' The Queen had planned flight with the Crown Prince, and with that object requested the railway authorities to have a special train in readiness, without stating its destination. The authorities, however, declined to comply with the request. From Passau a special train will convey the Crown Prince direct to Servia."

The salmon fishery in the Bandon river has been very successful this year. Great numbers are caught daily, and the price realised is satisfactory.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the sweating system sat again on Friday. Lord Onslow, in the absence of Lord Dunraven, occupied the chair.—Mr. Mark Moses, continuing his evidence, said he was prepared to bring witnesses before the committee to disprove the evidence given in regard to the existence of sweating in the tailoring trade, provided that those who wished should be examined in private. He also offered to bring a woman to make a coat before their lordships. Proceeding with his statement the witness was about to mention the names of certain firms, when Lord Onslow stopped him, and requested him not to go farther than to mention the district in which these people carried on their business. The hands at the present time received about 25 per cent better wages than was the case some years ago. The witness continuing, said clothes were made by the hands in the country for about half the price paid in London. He was examined at some length as to the allegations made by Mr. Arnold White's witnesses, to which he generally denied.—Some of Mr. Moses's employes were examined in regard to the amount they were able to earn, and in each instance they said they were able to earn much more than had been stated.—Rachel Gashion, a button-hole maker, worked four button-holes while the committee adjourned for luncheon, and on being examined after luncheon, she stated that her rate of pay was a half-penny per button-hole, and that her maximum earnings were 2s. a week. The four button-holes, as checked by the committee clerk, were worked in 13½ minutes. This represented 2d. for four button-holes or 9d. a hour.—The committee again adjourned.

KENNINGTON CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

At a meeting of the Conservative Association for the No. 3, Polling District of Kennington held at the Cavendish Arms, Viceroy-road, South Lambeth, on Tuesday evening, the question of Mr. Stevenson's Bill for closing public-houses on Sundays, was brought before the meeting by Mr. Ernest William Cox, the vice-chairman of the association, who animadverted in the course of a vigorous speech on the gross injustice of the proposal, leaving as it did the rich man with his clubs and wine cellar, while it closed the only means the working man had of obtaining a little moderate refreshment. It was a time honoured custom of the working men of that district to take their wives for a stroll on Sunday evening, but the speaker ventured to say that custom would be more honored in the breach than in the observance if it were rendered impossible for them to obtain a glass of beer, or other refreshment, after a hot and dusty walk. It must not be supposed either in such cases the working man always qualified as a traveller. There was no doubt the average intelligent working man protested against the most uncalled for interference with his rights and liberty as he was perfectly able to take care of himself without the aid of such grandmotherly legislation. To record their disgust at the proposal which practically left the teetotaller to do as he liked while it applied coercion of the most odious character to the working man who preferred a glass of beer to lemonade, Mr. Cox asked them to endorse the petition to Parliament against the bill which he had prepared. After a brief discussion the petition was by a unanimous vote of the members ordered to be signed by Mr. Cubison, the chairman and Mr. Cox the vice-chairman of the association and forwarded to Mr. Gent-Davis the member for the division for presentation.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and Countess Spencer, the Marchioness of Londonderry and Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Balfour, Countess of Bective and Lady Harcourt, are not only actively assisting in the organisation of the fancy fair, which is to be held in the old market place at the exhibition, but they will preside and sit at the shops each day of the fair. Lady Arthur Hill and the Marchioness of Downshire will sell music and books by Irish composers and writers. The Duchess of Manchester and Lady George Hamilton will sell flowers and shamrock from Vinegar Hill. Lady Hayter will display photographs of famous Irish men and women. The Countess of Leitrim and Lady Lewisham have the fancy stall. Countess Tolstoi and the Countess of Kilmorey will have some of the choicest glass, cutlery, perfume, &c. Irish work will be sold by the Marchioness of Waterford, Lady Charles Beresford, Marchioness of Headfort, Lady Castletown, and Mrs. Pierce Mahony, the latter of whom will dispose of one of her husband's celebrated Kerry cows, while Mrs. Arthur Kennard will invite offers for some choice little Irish pigs. The fancy fair will open on Tuesday next, at three o'clock, and remain open the three following days. As there will be additional attractions in the exhibition itself it will be a good opportunity for paying a visit to Olympia.

10,000 DROPPED OUT OF A CAB.

On Friday afternoon a singular cab accident occurred on the Embankment near Cleopatra's Needle. About half-past one o'clock while a cabman was conveying two gentlemen in charge of a number of bags containing money, labelled "South-Western Bank," the bottom of the cab gave way to such an extent that the bags fell out; and the fares who were inside the cab, were unable to stop the vehicle till it had gone on some twenty yards or thirty yards, leaving the bags on the highway. As soon as the cab was stopped, the two gentlemen in charge rushed back and gathered up their bags, of which there were twenty containing in all £10,000. Having counted their number, and found that they were all there, the gentlemen put the bags on the back seat of the cab and drove on. There were few people about at the time, and thus the risk of any of the bags disappearing was diminished.

POACHERS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S ESTATE.

At Caergwylle Petty Sessions on Thursday, three Chester men, named Hunt, Owens, and Beardon, were charged with night poaching on the Hawarden Castle estate. Herbert Hurst and three watchers were on duty near to Hawarden Castle about two o'clock on Tuesday morning, when they encountered a gang of four poachers. They secured the three prisoners and found in their possession twenty-four rabbits and some nets and bags. Owens and Beardon were committed to the Flintshire Assizes, and Hunt, who is a returned convict, was sent to gaol for three months with hard labour.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.

Extremes of Cold and Heat.

Simultaneously with the cold wave which has passed over England, an Arctic wave has crossed over New England, and snow has fallen to a depth of five inches on Mount Washington. A gale was raging on Wednesday and Thursday in the White Mountains, the mercury falling 8 deg. below freezing point, the lowest record yet registered there in July. During the hurricane, which was blowing at the rate of ninety miles an hour, the mercury fell to 45 deg. at St. John's, Newfoundland. The gale made havoc among the yachts in Boston Harbour, sinking several of them, and one man was drowned. The mercury declined, and gales prevailed all along the Atlantic coast. owing to the intense and almost unprecedented heat experienced at Athens during the past week, the death rate has greatly increased. The thermometer has registered 104 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. The crops in the current growing districts of Peloponnesus have been damaged to the extent of 25 per cent. by the prevailing hot winds.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED BY HALISTONES.

A violent hailstorm broke over Southern Hungary the other day. Thirty people were killed by halistones, and many more were severely wounded. The harvest and numerous buildings were entirely destroyed, and large trees were uprooted. The country immediately after the storm presented the aspect of a huge battlefield. Snowfalls are reported from the Alpine countries.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST IRISH MEMBERS.

The chance offered them to clear themselves.

The following are the terms of the notice with regard to "Parasitism and Crime," given by Mr. W. H. Smith on Friday:—

"Bill to constitute a Special Commission to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons by the defendants in the recent trial of an action entitled 'O'Donnell v. Walter and another.' The commission to have power to examine witnesses on oath, to compel full disclosure of all facts and documents, and to grant certificates protecting from all further proceedings, other than proceedings for perjury, witnesses who have criminated themselves by such disclosures. The parties to be represented by counsel if they think fit."—The notice is down on the orders for to-morrow.

NEW RAILWAY.

A new line of railway was on Saturday opened on the Lincolnshire coast connecting the watering places of Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe.

BOY BURGLARS.

An extraordinary burglary was committed early on Saturday morning in Dublin by five juveniles. The side window of a large confectionery establishment in Sackville-street, belonging to Mrs. Smythe, was broken, and a boy forced through the iron bars. He handed quantities of sweets to his four companions outside, but took no money. The police subsequently arrested five lads, whose ages ranged from eight to twelve years of age. One of them was found a "penny dreadful" entitled "The Bandit Burglar of Slemish."

RAILWAY COLLISION.

As a Great Western luggage train was moving out of the station at Ludlow, between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning, it was run into by a luggage train belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company. The engine of the latter train struck the van of the Great Western train, and knocked it on to one of the wagons. The engine of the London and North-Western train was also much damaged. Fortunately, the guard of the Great Western train was not in his van at the time, and no one was injured.

VERY S. LILLY.

At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, Robert Harding, aged 28, was charged before Sir James Ingam with disorderly conduct in Whitehall Yard.—The defendant has been charged at this court on two or three occasions with a similar offence, and has made himself conspicuous by securing himself to lamp-posts and illustrations with the idea of delivering speeches in connection with the Trafalgar-square meetings. On Wednesday evening he was found by a constable chained to a lamp-post in Whitehall Yard, and had a large crowd of persons round him. The chain was fastened by two padlocks. Having obtained the keys to unfasten them, the constable took the defendant into custody on the present charge.—Sir James Ingam ordered him to find a surety in £10 for his good behaviour for three months.

MR. TERRY AND HIS NEIGHBOURS.

Mr. Justice Stirling had before him on Friday, in the Chancery Division, an application to an injunction to restrain the lessee of Terry's Theatre from allowing to remain a portico or veranda outside the theatre in the Strand, close to the People's office. After hearing the arguments, he allowed the application, and the lessee to make an order, and left the costs to be costs in an action which was to be tried.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

This match commenced at Kensington Oval on Friday. The players made 176 in their first innings, and the Gentlemen 76. Following on they only made 61, losing by an innings and 39 runs.

AN ELEVEN OF ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIANS.

The fixture arranged between the Australians and a scratch English team commenced on Thursday, at Stock-on-Trent under unfavourable circumstances, being delayed by the rain. The English team made 106, and Harrow in their second innings put together 74 for three wickets. On Saturday they were out for 234, and Eton, going in a second time, and at the luncheon interval had lost eight wickets for 30 runs.

GENTLEMEN OF SCOTLAND v. YORKSHIRE.
At Edinburgh on Thursday in glorious weather this match was commenced by the Gentlemen going in first. They however, all put out for 76, and Yorkshire made 194 for seven wickets. On Friday the Yorkshire innings made 129, and Yorkshire, with only 10 runs to get to win, which, of course, they easily accomplished, won the match at 30 runs.

The International Exhibition at Brussels, which at the opening was imperfect, with the exception of the British section, is now complete, and the boats from Harwich to Antwerp are well filled nightly.

An alarming explosion of gas occurred on Thursday morning at the house of a widow named Haughin, living at Maryport. Mrs. Haughin went out, leaving no one in the house but two little children, and she had not been gone long before a terrific explosion of gas took place. The windows were blown out, and the curtains, tablecloth, and carpet were set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished, and the children, strange to say, were uninjured.

THE REREDOS IN ST. PAUL'S.

Application for a Mandamus.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Manisty granted a rule nisi calling on the Bishop of London to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him directing him either to forward a certain representation under the 9th section of the Public Worship Act, 1871, as to the erection of the reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral, or in the alternative to direct him to proceed to consider the circumstances of the case without any relation to any circumstances outside the case itself.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY.

The fifteenth annual outdoor collection on behalf of the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund took place on Saturday. Tables with collecting-boxes and posters were placed in and about all the railway stations and other public buildings, as well as in every thoroughfare of importance, the ladies in attendance being busy distributing handbills, &c., relative to the fund and its benefits. In the various markets positions were taken up at an early hour. As testifying to the popularity the fund has gained since its institution, it may be stated that the first year's total was £4,494, while last year the result reached upwards of £11,000, and during the 15 years of the fund's existence considerably more than £90,000 has been distributed to the various hospitals, dispensaries, convalescent homes, surgical appliance societies, and other medical charities of the metropolis. Three years ago the council resolved to change the date of the collection from the first Saturday in September to a date in the middle of the year, when alteration has been an undoubted success. The workshop collection, which last year showed a decrease of over £200 as compared with the previous year, will close, as usual, on the 1st of September. London—urban and suburban—is divided into thirty districts, each under the charge of a separate committee. The area thus covered extends from Enfield, in the north, to Norwood and the Crystal Palace in the south, and from West Ham in the east, to Teddington Lock in the west. There are several agencies at work in aid of the fund. As was the case last year, a special feature is the cabmen's collection. Besides boxes and labels, upwards of 30,000 pennants, bearing the words "Hospital Saturday," have been issued, thereby saving the council of the fund a deal of expensive advertising. A collection is also taking place on the Thames river steamboats. There are 1,500 collecting stations.

EIGHT CO-RESPONDENTS IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Edinburgh Court of Sessions, on Thursday, Lord Kincaid heard evidence in an action for divorce by John Ferries, an Aberdeen bookseller, against his wife. There were no fewer than eight co-respondents, including an estate manager, a sheriff's officer, a law clerk, a medical

CHRONICLES OF THE "CROOKED" CLUB.

BY
JAMES GREENWOOD.
AUTHOR OF "TATTERDON TALES" AND "OUR SATURDAY NIGHTS."

N.—JOHN SCORPER'S STORY.

"My friend," remarks the president, addressing Mr. Scorper, "you have been instructed by the member who introduces you as to what you will have to do before your application to become one of us can be considered by myself and those now present. None but those who have some crooked and have the inclination to enjoy all the freedom and advantages of crooked company can aspire to the honour of having their name enrolled on our books. Say, John Scorper, are you of that sort?"

To which Mr. Scorper made answer with a short laugh.

"I am just about as crooked as they make 'em. I owe it to them. I couldn't say more to the purpose than that, if I talked all night."

"But you will have to say more. You will have to follow the example of every member proposed and accepted since our club was founded, and relate to us the full particulars of some act of crookedness you have been concerned in. And, let me advise you to make it a choice specimen. The more curiously crooked you have been, the more you will be esteemed here. Therefore, fire away, John Scorper, without flinching or fear, and set it over."

Scorper, blinded with the green silk handkerchief and looking pale as though he was about to be led out presently for execution, cogitated for some time, and then, licking his dry lips, begged the favour of a drink of something before he made a start. This was accorded him in shape of a full pint of ale, the whole of which he drank before he removed the pot from his mouth, and then commenced.

"Story-telling is not in my line. More is bracing. So, when I try to tell you what was the crookedest affair I ever remember to have had a hand in, you won't set it down that it is the one I am most proud of. It is the most curious, that's all."

"It goes back a few years, but I am not likely to forget any part of the precious business. It made too deep a notch in my memory for that. I needn't tell you the name of the woman. She wasn't my wife. She would have been if I had kept all the fine promises I made her, but though she never dreamt of it, I was set in crookedness then, and had no mind for marrying. She was in service as lady's maid, and I was in service, too, playing ferret. All here have out their eye-teeth. I have no doubt," continued Mr. Scorper, turning his bandaged eyes left and right, "and know what I mean by that. I was placed by the school was at the time in co. with, in the same house as Martha—I've let her name out after all, but it doesn't matter—acting as footman, to make all right for business when the time came.

"But she never suspected it. She took me for the moral young man I pretended to be, and had no objection to my making myself agreeable to her. She was as much in the dark as ever when, with my contrivance, the robbery afterwards came off, and right up to the time a fortnight afterwards, when I managed to get discharged at a moment's notice for insolence to my mistress. Of course I had my share when the booty was cut up, and Martha and me went on courting still. I told her I had a legacy left me, and induced her to leave her situation to get married; but by manoeuvring, and artfulness, and lies, I brought it about that we lived together instead.

"It amused me to sham respectable when at home, though of course I went to work at the crooked game every day as regularly as a clerk goes to the city; and when she found the sort of company I kept, and what was my means of getting money, there was a shindy, you may be sure. She had a baby a fortnight old at the time, I remember, and she was going to leave me there and then."

"But she altered her mind, worse luck for me. She stayed, and tried to convert me instead; and you may easily guess how she got on at that. She was well one of the unaccountable sort. I was pretty well tired of her when the accident occurred that made known the true state of my affairs, and had rather she left me than stayed. But her people, who were of the straight-laced sort, had found out by this time that she wasn't married and turned their backs on her, and, of course, she was hampered with the youngster as well.

"Those were the considerations that made her change her tune when I told her that she might go and put herself and the brat in the river for all I cared. She was as cunning as the old one himself, and she put her objection to leaving me on higher ground. I was her husband in the eye of Heaven, I was the father of her babe, and all that sort of sentimental humbug, and her life should be devoted to me for my good. She was clever with her needle, and she begged and prayed of me to give up my wicked ways, no matter how long it was before I found honest employment, and she would work for both of us.

"It was just sickening, and a deuce of a worry to me, who had that ticklish business to attend to. A brutal chap, which I never was, would have made short work of it. He would have shifted his quarters and left her to fish for herself. But I had a bit of liking left for her—you shall hear—what her gratitude to me was for it—and, besides that, I had always reckoned on her taking kind to things as she found them, and on her being useful to me. She was ladylike and gentle, and had a good education, and if she had given her mind to my interest, as she ought to have done, she would have been as good as three or four pounds a week to me, crookedly speaking. So I took it into my head that I would try and convert her. It was a funny idea, and will make you laugh.

"I didn't keep it a secret from her. "Look here, my dear," I says, "if you stay along with me, one of us will have to knuckle under to the other. It will be a little game of pull devil, pull baker. You are going to try and make a true Christian of me, and I am going to try and pull you down to my level; and if it was a setting transaction," says I quite pleasantly, "for somehow I didn't feel bit angry at the time, I would lay you six to one that I win."

"Well, I led her a pretty sort of dance—I will admit that. I was pledged, don't you see, to the principle of the thing, just as hot as she was on her side, who was plied to hers. Hers was the meek-and-mild and uncomplaining dodge. After she found out she would not eat a mouthful of meat bought with my money. She kept the house and herself and the child clean as a new pin, and all my meals were ready to tick of the clock. But she was there as a rock on the subject of partaking of the fruit of my sin, as she politely called it.

"She worked at embroidery when I was away from home—devil a stitch of it would I let her set while I was in the way, you may depend; and what she earned—it wasn't much—she spent in feeding and clothing the young 'un and herself. She acted it all beautifully, too, and as though it were real. She would have been a star on the stage if she had taken to it. I was doing pretty well, and having only one to keep instead of three, I could afford to live like a fighting-cock."

"I brought her home the nicest things I could buy to cook for my dinner or supper, and she would cook them, and, kindly and cheerfully, serve them up fit for any gentleman; and then she would sit aside and eat her slice of dry bread or a few potatoes with a bit of salt. It used to amuse me, at first, and I had many a laugh over it; but you can have too much of any kind of fun, and I grew tired of it, and had to show her which I was."

"But she had a spirit. Not a fiery one, 'tis true, to push her back up when I was aggravated and put the screw on a bit tighter than usual, but a confounded enduring spirit, that enabled her to take any amount of punishment without biting back, and then to come up smiling, as the fighting cock say. There wasn't more than seven stone of her, for she was a morsel of a thing, but as

tough as whalebone. I have caught her some times, when I've slipped off my boots and crept upstairs quietly, on her knees praying for me, which, of course, was just the same as though she wished me bad luck in any little business I might be engaged in, and which was enough to make any fellow mad, I should think. Many a time I've come behind her when she was on her knees at that game, and sent her spinning to the other end of the room. But she wouldn't abuse me even then. She'd get up and wipe the blood from her mouth without saying a word. But I meant conning none the less for that.

"I found that the best way of taking the saint out of her was to do my strict duty as a father should towards the child. She spoilt him. It was all rubbish about his having a delicate constitution. He only wanted fattening up on some of the good grub I used to have. But, as I have already told you, she wouldn't let him have it. She'd drink water with her bread at breakfast and tea, so that he might have all the milk she could afford to buy, but what was the good of that?

"It was her fault, of course, that he didn't take to me. What could a kid of two years old know about his mother being ill used? Since she didn't holler, I might have been larking with her, for all that he could have known my better. But she poisoned his young mind against me, when the two were by themselves, and the young beggar used to shrink away from me as though afraid I should bite him.

"A pretty father I should 'ave been if I hadn't tried to break him of that. Mind you, I never used violence. A bird's-rod doesn't break any bones, and he used to get tickled pretty often, till his mother would fly at me than. Once the rod wasn't handy when he wanted it, and I caught him a slap—only with my open hand—on the side of the head and knocked him off his little pins, and she flew at me like a wild cat and clawed my face with her ten finger nails. My blood was up then, as I needn't tell you. If she hadn't opened the window, and screamed out I should have done her some injury.

"We didn't sleep in the same room. Not likely. She used to sleep in another room on a mattress laid in a corner, and the boy slept with her. The only peaceful hours I ever have," she used to say, "is when I am in bed at night with my dear child." So I stopped that. I had the young gentleman to sleep with me. It was a rare treat for a night or two. Dashed if I wasn't out of bed half a dozen times before I could get fairly off. He would stop crying and he still till he thought I was asleep, and then he would slip out and go and crouch down by the room door so as to be a bit nearer to her, she being all the night through sitting down on the other side.

"But I kept the 'tucker' handy, and soon cured him. Of course I couldn't make him go to sleep. Old Nick himself couldn't have managed that. No matter what hour I happened to wake, there he was, hating me as much as ever, as I could tell from his trembling and with his eyes wide open. And upon my word I don't think his mother got more sleep than the young 'un did. She used to beg and pray and coax and wheedle to any extent, trying to persuade me to let her have him of nights. "You will worry and frighten him to death; I know you will," she would burst out when she found that I would not give way. She knew it, mind you, and yet she wouldn't knock under and do in all things I wanted her. She had only got to say to me, "Jack, I'm beat; I can't hold out any longer, and in future I am with you, hand and glove, whatever your game is, and we might have been friends, and she might have taken the brat and tied him round her neck if she liked. But she remained as obstinate about that as ever. She wouldn't yield to me, not even for the young 'un's sake, which showed the brummagem kind of Christian she was!"

"But she was right in one thing. The boy fell ill. I thought he looked queer when one night I took him out of his mother's arms, and he stuck to her like a leech, and cried out so pleading like that if I hadn't had an extra drop to drink very likely I should have given way for once. But I am always a bit nasty when I have had the extra glass, and I hugged him off to bed with me as usual. I was woken up in the middle of the night by the burning heat of his little body, and when I got up and lit a candle he looked so strange that I handed him over to his mother, and was precious glad to do it.

"He got worse and worse, and by the time the doctor was sent for he was in a raging fever. He never got better; but I didn't think he was dying, though I might have known that something uncommon was the matter by his changing so towards me. But very likely it wasn't a natural change, only his young brain being touched with the fever. They came and told me that he wanted me to come and kiss him and kiss his mother. I didn't go. I didn't want to catch anything, and as for kissing his mother—well, if you had seen the change that had come over her during the three days the child was getting from bad to worse, you wouldn't wonder at my shrinking that job.

"Well, the boy died, and here comes in the queer part of the story. The moment I heard of it I struck home to me that I had killed him. I felt 'crooked' then, I can tell you, though how much reason there was for my feeling so I leave you to judge. I may have been a bit rough on him, but that it wasn't done in hardness was proved by my feelings when he was gone.

"But there was a crookeder one than me—his own mother.

"She didn't cry when he died. She didn't accuse me of behave in the least outrageous, but she wasn't friendly. The only time she spoke to me was to ask me to go to the grave with her and see the little chap put in the ground, and I was ready and willing, never dreaming of the trap the malice had baited for me. I went to the cemetery, and, standing by her side, I saw him put in the grave, and was turning round to come away, with tears in my eyes mind you, when I was clapped on the shoulder."

"It was her doing. I never thought that she knew so much about my crooked business, but she knew enough, and put 'em police on to me, and she stood in the witness-box and gave such evidence that I was lucky to be left off with eighteen months."

The president rapped the table with his hammer.

"All you that are in favour of John Scorper being admitted a member of the crooked club hold up your left hand. Elected unanimously."

A PLAGUE OF MICE.

Australia is suffering from a plague of mice. It is said that from Coomebarabran to Coolah there is hardly a residence that is not troubled in this way. The mice come in droves and eat everything in their place. On one station 2s. per 100 was ordered for their destruction, and during a single night 20,000 were killed. The price then went down to 1s. In one hotel in three nights 1,000 mice were killed with a mixture of flour and strychnine. At another place the mice ate the whole carcass of a fowl, killed sheep in one night, leaving only the bones by the morning. At another station a man was kept whose sole duty was to keep the mice away from the provender during the time the horses were eating it, and this the man found a difficult task. The week before the races at Coolah, the vermin got into the horse-boxes at the station and actually ate the bandages from the legs of the racehorses. Sleeping people are said to have been attacked by them. The crops were being destroyed, the mice climbed up the stalks and ate the cobs. Many fields, acres in extent, had been abandoned, the corn being eaten completely away. People were at their wits' end to devise the best means for destroying the pest. The mice burrowed in the fields, like rabbits, in miniature warrens.

POISONED WINE.

After a trial lasting five days the Correctional Tribunal at Toulon have given judgment in the case of M. de Villeneuve, who was accused of selling poisonous wines and thereby causing the deaths of a number of people. He was acquitted on the count of manslaughter from imprudence and the sale of liquors containing injurious ingredients, but was found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment and 100fr. fine.

Dawn's Sister," and "A Calibet's Wife," are highly written papers, just suited to readers of Dickens, while the attention of sportsmen will be arrested by "Mammot Hunting in Siberia." The serial, "A Life's Morning," is advanced two chapters.

Scriber's Magazine for July is the first number

of Volume IV., and shows many signs of a steady advance along the lines which its projectors marked out for it. A number of attractive features are announced for this volume, among them five articles of the remarkable railway series which were successfully begun in the June number, several papers by Lester Wallack, giving reminiscences of his career as actor and manager for fifty years, and important articles by the Venerable Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, drawing significant inferences from his half century of public life. An essay in each number will be contributed by Robert Louis Stevenson, and also a large number of illustrated articles, stories, and poems by the best writers in each field.

The July issue of *Tales of the Deep* contains the first part of an interesting paper from the pen of a doctor who has spent two months on board one of the missions vessels during the terribly rigorous weather experienced in the North Sea in February and March.

The July part of the *Young Ladies' Journal* is full of interesting features. Ladies who require amusement will find plenty in the stories, poetry, pastimes, and music, while new costumes are adequately represented in the fashion pages and supplements. The twenty-four dresses on the coloured plate form quite a picture, the colours being in perfect taste. Of fancy work there are numerous pretty designs in crochet, embroidery, &c., with coloured designs for Berlin work for slippers. The cookery columns contains recipes for jams of various kinds, menus for dinners, cool summer drinks, &c.

The Miroir, by Nomad, published in the ladies magazine, *Le Moniteur de la Mode*, is "a novel with a purpose." But we hope the said wicked purpose, "self-help for women," will in this case be so daintily administered, that women who read it will find some mental nutriment—perhaps

read some help and inspiration—in its pages. Any talent once discovered and then "worked up" is to the young woman of to-day precisely what the acquired trade is to the mechanic or artisan. This is the ruling principle of the story in question; it takes up the burning question of the hour, "What to do with our daughters," and cleverly illustrates for them the "self-help" theory, by which they may have discovered their talents—achieve honourable independence.

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

Harry Farnsworth, 21, a hairdresser, of Kentish Town-road, was charged at Marylebone Police Court with assaulting Elizabeth, his wife. The prosecutrix, who appeared to be very much her husband's senior, said she had two businesses, which were left her by her former husband. The prisoner was in her employ, and in January last she was married to him. He was an abstainer, but he possessed a most ungovernable temper.

Her life was a misery to her, and she went in with a purpose. "But for the first time, we have to commend Mr. Peyton's endeavour to substitute a better test of educational results than those which have now obtain. He is a foe to 'cramping' in each and every shape, but we fear that even were his ideas carried into practice, the crammer would still survive. Be that as it may, the Peyton system is well worth the consideration of educationists."

The premier position in this month's *National Review* is deservedly given to a timely article by Sir Samuel Baker on "Maritime Dangers and Defence," in which the writer expresses himself strongly in favour of a volunteer fleet to protect our shipping and our coasts—towards which the City of London at one would supply a squadron. Sir Samuel truly says the strength, the material, and the will exist, but these excellent fibres of the country's power require twisting into shape to form the rope, and it may be said of the mercantile marine which, of course, is proposed to be utilised as the nucleus of the proposed fleet, that we very seldom hear of a breakdown in its machinery so common with vessels paid for by the British taxpayer. A few such articles by such men as Sir Samuel Baker, and we may see the achievement of this great and patriotic movement.

"Civil Service Pensions," by Mr. E. Bates, is a paper which deserves personal as it gives the civil servant's view of a very old problem, though we think the writer argues from wrong premises.

For instance, he seems to think that pensions given to civil servants should be regarded as part of their salaries, whereas we have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that they should rather be regarded as a reward for a long period of good service. In fact, they should not be tolerated at all, except from this point of view, and Mr. Bates unintentionally confirms this by admitting that from 1829 to 1857 a deduction was made from the salaries of civil servants at the rate of 2½ per cent. from salaries not exceeding £100, and 5 per cent. above to form a fund, from which those pensions should be paid, but since the latter date no such deduction has been made.

However, the paper should be read if only to demonstrate how puerile are the grievances of the civil servants when compared with other working classes of the community, who, as a rule, are paid less and worked harder with no chance of a pension at all. Mr. Alfred Austin has some verses which he commences by assuring us that spring is coming, which may, perhaps, account for the recent vagaries of the weather. Questions affecting the church are ably argued by the Rev. Morris Fuller, M.A., and Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in "The Lambeth Conference," and "The Kite, Progress, and Decline of Non-conformity in Wales." The lanes and woods surrounding the old country town of Beaconsfield are delightfully peopled by Mr. J. D. Bourchier, with the spirits of its bygone celebrities such as John Hampden, Edmund Burke, and Edmund Waller, the poet and for light entertainment reading we fancy it will be hard to beat. "A Rival of Marco Polo," "Gipsy Folk Tales," and "The Romance of a Mine."

The *Century Magazine* for July opens with an article entitled "Sinai and the Wilderness," by E. L. Wilson, which gives a realistic account of a long journey over the traditional route of the Israelites. There are a number of engravings from the photographs that present unusual effective views of many noted places in ancient literature. "The Graysons," a story of Illinois, by E. Eccleston, which was commenced in the November number, is continued in this month's magazine. George Kennan in "The Steps of the Irish" contributes a graphic description of the Kirghis, their mode of living, and the manner in which their sports and games are carried on. Lucius Pitkin, in a short but interesting article on "Diseases Germs, and How to Combat Them," points out that science reiterates the dictum that there can be no life without antecedent, and that the majority of bacterial life is perfectly harmless to man. The writer gives the *raison d'être* of the various diseases, and points out by logical sequence how they may be avoided. J. S. Nicolay and J. Hay continue their history of the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. After giving a discourse of the bickerings between the General and the high officers of the Government from the war records, the writers show the grave problems which beset Lincoln's administration, and the attitude of the various Powers of Europe in respect to it. This month's magazine also contains a number of illustrated articles and stories.

Cornhill for the current month can be confidently recommended as containing several papers eminently calculated to pass away an idle hour or so, but perhaps the one that will occupy most attention is a slight biographical sketch of Arthur Schopenhauer, who died on September 21st, 1860. The writer does not seem to be much impressed with the character of his subject for he says, "There never was a man so saturated with intellectual conceit as convinced of his kinship with the mighty dead." In short, the disciples of Schopenhauer will not be pleased with this notice of their idol. "A Day of my Life in Chamber," by a Briefless Barrister, "The

Princess's Novelette," and "A Hunting Party in the Olden Time,"

This splendid picture, printed in Seven Colours, will be followed by a Companion Picture, *GRATIS*, entitled "A GARDEN PARTY IN THE OLDEN TIME."

The Princess's Novelette and the Companion Picture will be sold at Newsagents and Booksellers. Specimens copy for two stamps—Office, 170 Strand, London.

NOTICE. On Tuesday, July 17th, will be presented **GRATIS** with No. 164 of the

THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICK KENBALL," "THE ATONEMENT OF LEAH BUNDAS," "PASTON CAREW," &c., &c.

BOOK THE THIRD.

CHAPTER XII.

NOW THEY MET AND PARTED.

One of the difficulties of the present position was Estelle's obstinate refusal to leave Mentone—where Charlie was buried—and where his spirit still lived. There was not a doubt that she ought to be taken away. The only chance of mental rehabilitation was in change of scene and diversion of thought; but who could insist when she so passionately, so tempestuously refused? Lady Elizabeth had either the nerve nor the power to carry a shouting and protesting message to the station; and if she had not, then certainly had Caleb even less than she. Left alone and not thwarted, Estelle was quiet enough, if not always amenable to control; but to be taken forcibly away would have roused into active mania what was now that quilled and brooding condition known technically as "melancholia."

Anthony could not come for yet awhile, and Mrs. Clanricarde would not, till certain toilette arrangements were completed. She could not go to Mentone a perfect fright and dowdy, as she said; nor would she let that unlucky George go without her. So near to Monte Carlo, and Caleb the born gambler he was, and she not there to hold the reins? No, certainly not! Lady Elizabeth confessed that Estelle was in perfect physical health, which was so far a relief. If her mind had gone a little astray, it would come right in time, and there was nothing to fear. Ever since that first (false) announcement of Charlie's death she had been warped and strained; but she had done no harm to herself or any other, and would not now. A few days more or less did not signify, and a perfect equipment did. So the mother contented herself with a few letters full of futile excuses to Lady Elizabeth, and waited until her cloaks and bonnets and gowns should be sent home fit to wear.

But Estelle did not want her at all. Her one cry to Lady Elizabeth was: "Keep my mother away, Liese! She would send me mad if she came! She was too wicked to my darling! I will never see her again!"—a cry which made Lady Elizabeth's path even more and more uncomfortable to walk on, and its issue more and more doubtful.

Meanwhile, Anthony's broken bone was healing apace, and would soon be well enough for him to take the journey with due care and precautions. And, after all, he was the proper person to come and make arrangements. He was the very one who had legal authority to act—the only one who could dispose of this poor wrecked life, or say what should be done with this more than widow and less than wife. Friendship may have influence, but friendship has no power; and there are times when we are grateful for the hard hand of the law which overcomes individuality and despises personal freedom.

It was one of Estelle's bad days, when the working of her brain was even more than usually impeded. She was lying in bed, having refused to get up; and was in that state of semi-unconsciousness so well known to the watchers by these mournful bedside. Her eyes were closed, and she was silent and impassive. She could not be made to eat, nor speak, nor move; but remained there, with clenched teeth and close-shut eyes, neither asleep nor awake, neither conscious nor unconscious, more like a living log—a breathing statue—than a fully vitalized human being. For the first time Lady Elizabeth's influence had wholly failed. Unmoved by her voice, untouched by her prayers, her commands, her endearments, Estelle kept herself almost entirely motionless and unresponsive; and only by a sudden movement of her head, of a quick, sharp glance, at rare intervals, from her half-opened eyes, did she show that she heard what was said or knew that some one was standing near her.

While she was standing there, her main desire at this moment being that Estelle should rouse herself enough to take some soup, Lady Elizabeth heard the omnibus from the station clatter through the gates and draw up at the hotel door. Then she heard a voice she knew only too well, and a strange halting sound, like and yet unlike a human step, which came up the stairs and stopped at the door of their salon. A moment after Anthony Harford, on crutches, stumbled into the room into which Estelle's bed-room opened, to find only Caleb sitting rather in the shadow, listening for any sound that might seem to ask his assistance, while apparently occupied in verifying certain flowers got that morning in his early walk before Estelle had stirred or Lady Elizabeth was visible. When Anthony came in, he started up in mingled trepidation and yet relief. Now, that queenly lass would be lost to him and his days would be as days without sun or sky, but Lady Elizabeth would be relieved from the anxiety which was beginning to tell on her rather heavily. How Estelle would bear this meeting remained to be seen. He hoped much, but he feared more. Had he had the ordering of things, and she could have been content, he would have liked to carry her away to some distant place where no one should see her more—or to have the care of her here at Mentone with the full consent of all belonging to her. He knew, he said to himself, that he could manage her. If he might do so he would and he could make her almost happy. But his doing as he would was only absolute subjection to every wish or fancy of hers—and to manage her was merely to adore her and obey her.

White, wan, and lean, Anthony was but the shadow of his former self. He looked as if he had been drained by some vampire of all his blood—as if the day of his final reckoning had come. But his changed appearance was due more to mental distress than physical discomfort, and the anguish of the moment was in the pain of this meeting and the doubt of himself that it included. But this fellow, this creature, this usurper, roused the man's pride and passion, and, so far, did him good.

"We are you, and what are you doing here?" he asked, haughtily, speaking to Caleb as to a dog.

"I am Caleb Stage, from Kingshouse, and I am here to help Lady Elizabeth look after Mrs. Harford," said Caleb with a quiet patience that was in its own way dignity.

"Where is she?" returned Anthony, still speaking in the same rude, rough way. For, indeed, it wounded him sore to see this man here, where he should have been, and would, now that the villain who had wrought all this evil was dead, had not been for this untoward accident.

"In yonder," said Caleb, pointing to the door that stood ajar. "Lady Elizabeth is there with her."

There was but one She for both these men, so unlike as they were and with such different claims; and for all her grandeur and goodness and charm and self-devotion the sweet Lily of Kingshouse was but the satellite where this other was the central star.

Estelle, with her eyes still shut and her lips drawn close, seemed to hear and know nothing. Lady Elizabeth, her nerves strung and her senses all intensified, heard and knew all. It was as if she were in the room and saw as well as heard—Anthony's impatience, just touching on brutality; Caleb's self-control, that rose into dignity. She came through the doorway, laying her finger on her lip, and as she turned Estelle opened her eyes wide with a strange and—ah! for the lost beauty of mind which goes with the health of the brain!—vicious smile, and touched something that was in the thick coils of her hair. Then she closed her eyes again and lay as still as before.

"Speak softly," said Lady Elizabeth, making no formal greeting. "She is soon startled."

"Let me see her," said Anthony, his brows drawn low, his lips pressed close. "I will not frighten her."

Lady Elizabeth, moving softly, went into the

room, and Anthony prepared to follow her. But his crutches fell sharply on the uncarpeted floor, and he stopped, with an angry exclamation.

"Let me help you, Mr. Harford, sir," said honest Caleb, coming forward with all his kindly nature raised to be of service to a fellow-man, but, above all, to be of service to one who loved her. "Lean on me for this side, and maybe one stick will be enough for the other. It will make less clutter."

"Thanks, yes," said Anthony, with by no means effusive gratitude for the service rendered. Manlike, he was totally without gratitude for small services of temporary usefulness. Large ones he would pay back with his life if need be. But to lean on Caleb's shoulder did not soften his heart to the ungainly interloper who had taken the place that should have been his; and he went on into the room where Estelle was lying, mutely cursing his fate and all humanity with the passion and injustice of his unregenerate kind. As they came up to the bedside and looked at that poor beautiful wreck—a more sorrowful victim of love than ever was Ophelia—Caleb felt the strong man leaning on him quiver like an aspen leaf in the wind; but he made no open demonstration. He neither groaned nor wept, nor yet spoke. He only trembled with the suppressed emotion of a passionate man used to control expression, and lightly laid his hand on hers.

Then Estelle, opening her eyes wide, fixed them on the faces of the two men standing by the side of her bed—Anthony in the full light and Caleb in the shadow—and as she looked she shrieked and covered her face in her hands.

"Estelle, dear, do you know me?" said Anthony, very gently, bending over her; but she only shuddered and moaned, shutting out the sight as something too painful, too terrible to be borne.

"Will you not speak to me, Estelle? Dearest!

are you afraid of me? There is nothing to fear!

Darling—speak to me. Oh, my love! look at me once more with those dear eyes and tell me you do not hate me!"

He said all this at intervals, softly—his passion, his despair of entreaty, rising as the time went by and she still hid her face and moaned.

"One word, my Estelle!" continued Anthony, who, by now, had lost all memory of her sin and of his own anger and dark resolves—whose heart had gone back to her again with all its former integrity of love—and who had determined that come what might, he would take her in his hand before the world, and rehabilitate her by his love. He was man enough to face the world and overcomem it! "One word!" he pleaded; "tell me that you are glad I have come, and that you will go back with me to Thrift and your child!" He forcibly took her hand from her face—that long, soft, perfumed hand, and carried it to his lips.

"Oh, my darling! will you not speak to me one word?" he said with a sob. "Not one look to the man who loves you!"

Then Estelle uncovered her face and looked at him with sudden gentleness.

"Poor Anthony, do not cry," she said simply. "I kiss her hand again. Judge and criminal—it was the judge who sued and the criminal who granted."

"But I have found you now, and we will be happy together again," he said, his very soul in his voice.

She shuddered visibly, and looked appealingly at Lady Elizabeth. Her unconscious thought was to stay here, where Charlie's grave held Charlie's heart, and was the altar where she worshipped.

"Do you not want to see your boy?" then asked Anthony; "your little son? He has grown now. Estelle; he is a big boy, and remembers you. We teach him to speak of you—to ask after you. He has not forgotten you. Do you not wish to see him again?"

"No," sighed Estelle. "He was yours, not mine. He is better without me."

Tears gathered into Anthony's eyes. Hers were dry. If she could have wept she would have been saved.

"How can a child be better without its mother?" he said tenderly. "How much better he will be with you, you mean, my darling! How we are all longing for you again!"

Again she shuddered.

"Ask Anna Aspline," she said.

It was curious how rational, alive, coherent, she had become. Her face was flushed, her large eyes were feverishly bright, her whole being seemed strung and stirred. She was herself and yet not herself. Her mind was no longer clouded and oppressed, and yet it was not sans nor healthy; not the living log, the organised statue—she was more like an incarnate flame, self-consuming and self-destroying. Yet none of the dear people around her—all loving her as they did, but all inexperienced in the phases of her malady—feared the consequences of this sudden re-action. On the contrary, they rejoiced in her renewed lucidity, and even Lady Elizabeth did not read the signs aright.

"But why am I in bed, Liese?" she asked. "I am quite well. Let me get up. Let me go out. I am well. Why am I kept here?"

"You shall get up, darling," said her friend. "It is better for you."

Lady Elizabeth did not remind her that it was by her own wilful refusal to rise and dress that she was here to-day, as now for some days past. She was too glad to see the signs of improvement, as she read them, to argue about responsibilities. So Estelle's new wish was gratified, and she dressed and came into the sitting-room before Anthony had got rid of the traces of his journey, and even Lady Elizabeth did not read the signs aright.

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"I am main glad," said Caleb; and even

Anthony had to recognise the dog-like and unselfish devotion which lifted the miner's son out of the category of men of whom to be jealous, and put him into that of sexless saints. When the night had fully come and the activities of the day were over, Estelle got up and went over to Lady Elizabeth.

"I am tired, Liese," she said abruptly. "I am going to bed."

"Very well, dear, I will go with you," was the answer. "We do not leave her," she said, and put her with her.

"I will watch by her to-night," said Anthony in his authoritative way.

Estelle clutched at Lady Elizabeth's dress like a child.

"No, Liese," she said.

"Perhaps—" began Lady Elizabeth.

"I wish it," said Anthony; and no more was to be said. It was his will, and he had the right—was he not her master by the law? His heart was heavy as lead, and his hopes had died down almost as soon as they had grown up. His Dead Sea apple had proved its bitterness. The light of his life was quenched; the woman he had loved and still loved—the woman whom he would have taken back in the face of the world—was but a living death, whose heart was in the grave of another. Nevertheless, he would watch by her to-night—tenderly as a mother by the cradle of her first-born—carefully as a miser guarding his treasure—mournfully as one who watches the dead.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

"The Politician" has had a step of promotion, and now dwells in the Paradise to which all good politicians long to ascend—until they get there. This important event happened some time ago—I refrain from mentioning the exact date for obvious reasons—but modesty hindered me from changing my title until now. Thanks, friends, for your coming kind wishes and congratulations; not being given to long-windedness either inside or outside Parliament, I will endeavour to show my gratitude by better work.

And what says the House, now that time has been afforded for reflection, about Mr. Parnell's refusal to take action against the Times? It says such very uncomplimentary things that I do not care to repeat them. As I listen to the epithets which are flying about in the Parliamentary atmosphere, it appears to me that some of my brother members must be mistaking Mr. Parnell for Mr. James Carey, of evil renown. Fie, for shame! Mr. Parnell is, like Brutus, an honourable man, and—not a bit like Brutus. That distinguished Roman operated on Caesar with a surgical knife, and it must therefore be some other honourable man in whom we can find a prototype of Mr. Parnell.

What is the general feeling among members about Sunday Closing? A very large majority utterly detest the fact, as a bad form of class legislation. Then, it is certain to be knocked on the head? That does not follow, by any means. I could mention not a few who, in spite of their dislike to "rob a poor man of his beer," would do so sooner than forfeit the temperance vote in their constituencies. That's where the rub lies. The teetotalers have organized their electoral strength, and weak though it be, it is sufficient to turn the scale in a good many constituencies.

Can there be any consonancy between Sir William Harcourt and the Claimant? Their personal resemblance is so close, not only in form and face but even in gesture, that were the member for Derby spirited away—fancy, spiriting him away!—"Sir Roger" would find little difficulty in taking his place. Perhaps Sir William's father may have had a flirtation down Wapping way in the salad days of his youth.

In the smoking-room the other evening, a little party of Unionist members were discussing Mr. Cunningham Graham and his "pardon," the Conqueror, when a bumble-bee flew in at the window. Just then Mr. Graham entered, and lo and behold the insect made straight for his head. "Expected to find a bonnet there," quoth the wit of the party.

The most amusing man in the House is Botany Firth. He represents Dundee, you know, having failed to get elected by any constituency nearer to London. But the poor gentleman can not rid his mind of the notion that he is a metropolitan member, a delusion which prompts him to interfere whenever London affairs come under discussion. Another foible of his is to lower at Sir Roper Lethbridge, who bundled him out of North Kensington. Charley Beresford wants to set up a quiet mill between them, but neither seems to see it.

Rather cool of Mr. Parnell to propose that while England and Scotland would be debarred from representation in the Dublin Home Rule Parliament, Ireland should continue to send representatives to St. Stephen's. The only feature which at all attracted me to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme was the exclusion of Irish members from St. Stephen's. That sweet boon would, indeed, be worth a heavy price. For one thing, it would insure Conservative supremacy in the House of Commons; for another, it would immensely quicken the transaction of business. But if the Irish obstructionists are to remain, there is no good in Home Rule at all.

It is said that the excuse of "hoarseness" which was put forward for Mr. Gladstone's silence at the Doll's Hill garden party had no foundation in fact. One who was present tells me that the old gentleman's voice seemed to be all right. But Mrs. G. insisted that it was all wrong, and peremptorily forbade her Williams from giving forth the vindication of Mr. Parnell with which his eloquent lips were charged. "Mr. Gladstone rules the British empire and I rule Mr. Gladstone," was the proud boast which once fell from his spouse during the halcyon days when he was the People's William.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

What with Windsor and Liverpool meetings clashing in the first half of the week, racing folks were divided. The Southern fixture appeared to do better than that at Aintree, where the attendance was not up to the average. At both places excellent sport was shown, though not quite so good as the value of some of the stakes might have commanded.

At Windsor on Tuesday we opened with the Thames Handicap, in which Minstrel Boy, at 10 to 1, just beat the unlucky Mellifont by a short head in a field of nine. Mellifont is one of the most unlucky race horses ever trained. While Wings followed her west country form by taking the Two Year Old Selling Plate, and Guy Manning rather cleverly won the Eton Welter. Everett was a very hot favourite for the Shorts Selling Plate, but could not get nearer than third to Læceman, who finished with great dash, and Clarion, a 20 to 1 chance.

Only five started for the Royal Plate, worth £1,324 16s. to the winner, Mr. L. de Rothschild's Gagouin, who won cleverly from the often trusted Kelpin, with the favourite, Royal Star, last. Easington followed his Sandown form by winning a plate, in fair company, and Your Grace put the next stake also to the credit of Mr. Jousiffe.

On Wednesday bookmakers thought they had done well when Sirius came in first for the Berkshire Plate, but on objection he was disqualified for carrying wrong weight, and the race awarded to Mazaroni, who finished second. Catterina, whose form did not give her much of a chance, won the Athens Plate, and Lown, a really well-arranged good thing, took the Summer Handicap.

At Aintree some better class performers had at work. On the Tuesday backers, as a rule had a bad time of it. They started by laying 5 to 2 on Poem against a colt by the rapidly rising sire, FitzJames—Fanny Day, for the Southport Stakes, and were easily beaten. Next, Portmellan took the Liverpool Welter from three better-fancied favourites, and then Stronvar, the worst outsider of five in the St. George's Stakes, landed, to the delight of the bookmakers, and the discomfiture of the gentlemen who had laid little money on Van Dieman's Land. Noble Chieftain won the Hoyle Handicap rather luckily, as, if the second Goldsmith, had been ridden differently, he would have won. There were four better favourites than Upset, who landed the Molyneux Cup.

Duncraggan, who took the Mersey Stakes, with El Dorado second, landed the General Plate, with which business opened on Wednesday. Followers of public form overlooked Frederick James in the Juvenile Plate, and suffered accordingly. A capital field came out for the Crofton Plate, which fell to Dog Rose, with old Fulmen second, and second best.

Almost before the betting opened on the Blackpool Plate, Mr. Greenhalgh's Slipshod had passed the judge a winner, and we were clear for the Liverpool Cup.

Right up to the start the fielding against Satisty was strong, and you could nearly get 2 to 1 at the fall of the flag. Mosque was virtually left at the post. The others got away on fair terms. At a quarter of a mile from home Wood-Land was going as well as anything else, but very

soon the issue lay between Satisty and Ashplant. Robinson had to ride Satisty hard to stall off Ashplant, who was only beaten by a neck, with Tommy Littlehouse third. Jewitt's stable scored again in the Knowle Dinner Stakes, in which Tomaso met Socrates and Patchouli. For a while the last-named looked like winning, but Tucano at the finish landed with a little to spare.

The Gentlemen v. Players match at Lord's will probably rank as our most exciting cricket match of the season. Seldom, if ever, have we had so close a finish, and very few of us can recollect a more sensational ending than was witnessed at the M.C.C. ground while the last four wickets of the players were being polished off. The wicket was in favour of the bowlers all through, but, taking that circumstance into consideration more runs might have been expected.

The Gentlemen won the toss, and on Monday were all out for 84. Only W. G. Grace 10, and W. Newham, 25, made double figures. Peel took four wickets for 17 runs, and Barnes three for 15. The Players replied with 107, of which Ulyett 22, Read 14, and Peel 28, contributed 80 among them. The Australian amateur, S. J. Woods, came of best in bowling with five wickets for 49 runs, while C. A. Smith took three for 23.

When the Gentlemen had been dismissed for 100 in their second innings, and the Players wanted 78 to win, it looked as though the professors must win. As it happened Woods, Steel, and Smith were too good for them at the pinch, and the Gentlemen won by the narrow majority of 5 runs. The score was 71 with six wickets down. The seventh fell at that total, and only one run was added before the tenth wicket was accounted for. In the second innings the best scores were—Gentlemen: W. G. Grace 21, J. Shuter 17, J. Eccles 11, S. J. Woods 13; Players: Abel 30, Attewell 12, Peel 9. Lohmann took four wickets for 35. Attewell four for 30, Woods five for 27, and Steel three for 23.

At Derby the Australians easily defeated Derbyshire, although at one time there was great probability of their opening innings not being much better than the county's. Thanks to Turner and Ferris they got rid of Derby for 45—S. G. Wright managed to make 13, none else was good for ten. When the Colonials had lost nine wickets they had scored no more than 106, but Boyle and Edwards gave no end of trouble, and the last wicket did not fall till seven-and-a-half had been added. Bannerman scored 27, Trott 29, Edwards, 43 not out, and Boyle 35. Cropper, six for forty-three, came off a long way best of the county bowlers. When Derby batted a second time, Turner was in terrible form, and took seven wickets for twenty-five runs. Chatterton scored 15, and G. G. Walker 23, the rest were good for eight among them. This, with nine extras, left them 57 only, and the Colonials accordingly won by an innings and 79 runs.

After the Gentlemen v. Players' match was concluded the team to represent England against the Colonials at Lord's was selected. Opinions are not unanimous as to the wisdom of some of the choices, and Surrey folk are very wild that Abel was not included. Still, the side is very good indeed. They are A. G. Steel (captain), W. G. Grace, J. Shuter, W. W. Read, Gunn, Attewell, Barnes, Sherwin, Briggs, Peel, and Lohmann. Abel is reserve man.

Our English football team in Australia have met with a couple more defeats. At Melbourne the Fitzroy Club beat them by twelve goals and twenty behinds to three goals and three behinds, and later. Fifteen of Port Melbourne had seven goals and fifteen behinds to our side's six goals and eleven behinds.

The athletic meeting got up at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, concluded on Monday. Most of the American runners had already left for home, but some of the weight putters and slingers remained, as did Carter and Connell, who engaged in a race as advertised. A competition by points, for what the promoters of the show called an all-round championship, was decided on lines laid down by some of the American associations. P. Davis of Carrick-on-Suir, won this but as a rule the performances were not of very great account. He was first in the high jump, with 5 ft. 6 in.; won the hammer throw at 9 ft. 6 in.; was second in the wide jump with 21 ft. 2 in.; won the 120 yards hurdles in 16 sec.; put the 16 lb. weight 7 ft. 7 in. less than Gray, who won at 4 ft. 7 in., was second in the standing long jump at 11 ft. 1 in., also in pushing 28 lb. shot from the shoulder, and first in the hop, step, and jump. Altogether he had thirty points to Gray's twenty-seven. Connell won the four miles match with Carter, and some bets on record were credited to performers in the cycle races.

OLD IZAAK.

By the kindly consideration of the editor of the *People*, I am allowed further space in this week's issue for my reply, which will be found in another column, to the letter from the secretary of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, which appeared last week; and, looking at the importance of the main point in issue affected by the discussion, viz., the effectual preservation of the tidal waters of the Thames from the nets and night lines of the poacher, I feel sure that they will all appreciate the concession.

If I remember rightly, about this time last year anglers considered that they had just reason for a grumble at the weather. Then, one could only sit in a punt at imminent risk of sunstroke, in the scorching heat, while the want of rain rendered the water low and too bright. The fish saw the angler approach from afar off, and may be supposed to have put their little tails to their noses, and made that remarkably significant sign which I believe is known among certain rude boys as "fat bacon." Now, owing to the "cussedness" and consideration for undertakers, which is peculiar to this climate, we are again grumbling because, at the time of writing, no one could comfortably sit in a punt unless he was a well-seasoned arctic explorer, and the water, owing to the heavy rains, is so highly coloured, that three or four fine days must elapse before it can get into right condition. Then good sport will undoubtedly be the general rule instead of the exception.

A remarkably fine perch has recently been exhibited in a fishmonger's shop window at Oxford, weighing four and a half pounds. I regret to state that no angler has been rendered a proud and happy man by the fact of having landed it, for it was found dead.

In the event of finer weather, the roach and dace will probably be well on the feed in the tide-water, while on the Upper Thames, now that the noise and bustle of Henley is over, some good barbel and chub fishing may be expected. The jack have lately been having a bad time, as, in addition to those which I noted last week as having been taken, a bank angler fishing at Kingston has since had the good fortune to hook and land one weighing six pounds, while a brace have been taken from Twickenham Deep.

Three punts have lately been sunk by the Thames Angling Preservation Society at Walton, but it appears to me that the efficacy of them as "silent keepers" is done away with by publishing a full record of the proceedings in the public press. Furthermore, surely this simple work could be carried out, without the assistance of two launches, five or six members of the T.A.P.S. committee, and the inevitable "good and substantial dinner" to follow. To almost every poacher on the river the existence of those sunken punts has been carefully made known, and consequently their usefulness done away with.

For the benefit of the uninitiated, I may explain that this society occasionally experiences a twinge of conscience, when away the committee rush to sink an old punt, which has been given to them with the idea that, covered with tenter hooks and nails, it will tear the nets of the poacher; and the exertion of doing this is so great that "a

good and substantial dinner" is necessary to restore exhausted spirits and flagging energies.

Which is the "business end" of a lob worm to fish with—the tail or the head? The Nottingham anglers are peculiarly fond of the tail end of a maiden lob. But in the course of much discussion on this subject I have heard many well-informed anglers distinctly advocate the use of the head, even asserting that if fish take the tail end of a worm into their mouths they will eject it, and seize it again by the head before swallowing it. In my opinion it depends very much upon what kind of fish the angler is trying to catch, but in no case would I recommend the breaking of a worm, to use the head. Some heavy takes of roach and bream have been made with the tail-end of a lob, and I have never heard of a case where this has been done with the other part. But, when fishing for chub and barbel, use the whole worm, and do not be alarmed at its size, for these fish have large mouths. When fishing for them myself, I use two of the longest worms I can find, simply passing the hook once through the middle. It must, however, be remembered that the larger the bait used, whether paste, worms, or live bait, the more time must be allowed before striking the fish. There is not much cause for fear that the fish will be pricked, if the hook is small, and two large worms are on it.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

It is said that all boys are cruel by nature. That may be too sweeping a condemnation, but many of them certainly seem to have a natural taste for torturing creatures weaker than themselves. All the more reason, therefore, to employ drastic means to eradicate this "original sin" of the British boy. Unhappily, too, many of our magistrates appear to feel a sneaking kindness for the offender. Thus, two lads at Rotherham who had tied an unfortunate sparrow by the leg, to serve as a mark for their missiles, were let off scot-free although its leg was nearly cut off and one of its wings was broken. Who can doubt that a smart application of the birch would have been the best means of teaching the little ruffians what pain is?

A correspondent at Eastbourne wishes to know the simplest way to feed and cage the common lizard. There is not much difficulty in the matter. A glass-sided receptacle with perforated zinc covering the top is about the best sort of prison, while spiders form the most appetising food. Some virgin cork and moss should be placed inside, and also some kind of a miniature tree for the lizard to climb. As a rule, they feed heartily, and I have had some which would not touch anything, and consequently starved themselves to death. During winter they should be left to hibernate in the moss.

An Anglo-Indian doctor proposes, in view of the immense loss of life among the natives by snake bite, that strong elastic bands should be kept at every police-station, ready for instant use. On a person being bitten on the foot or hand, one of these bands would be passed up the limb, and then be relaxed to serve as a ligature, and thus prevent the spread of the poison. The idea is not bad one, but I have my doubts whether cobra poison would not spread too quickly to be stopped.

Curious! A certain disease of a certain shell fish yields the Ceylon Government an income of £70,000 per annum. That is the net profit this year of the Cingalese pearl fisheries, being the largest for a long time. It was derived from over twenty-two millions of oysters, so that each bivalve was worth, on the average, about three farthings, or less than a third of the value of a British native.

I have at present in my possession two fine specimens of the eyed lizard (*Iacerta ocellata*). These beautiful reptiles hail from South Europe and North Africa. They are very hardy in captivity, and eat heartily of flies, &c. One day, when the sun was out, I thought I would avail myself of the rare opportunity to give them an airing in the garden. Accordingly, I took them out; but I very soon repented doing so. With one leap they were out of my hands and away, skirting through a corner of the hedgehog's paddock and almost "over the garden wall." The rapidity with which they climbed up the brick-work was amazing. When I laid hold of them they opened their jaws at me in the most amazingly fierce manner. I secured one of them, and then my companion quickly ran under the dog's kennel and was not captured until I had spent about twenty minutes hunting him. And then to see his fury! From the manner in which he bit at me one would have supposed that he could do some harm. I put a little stick between his jaws, and he held it tight there until he was replaced in his case. These large lizards—they are each about fifteen inches long—are very fond of fruit, and take large pieces of strawberry. They also eat red currants, and I have seen two smaller lizards of a different species, which are kept in the same case, come up to one of the large ones and lick the juice of the fruit off his jaws.

There are two divisions in one of my reptile cases, separated from each other by a piece of glass. Lizards and slow-worms inhabit one side, a tree-frog the other. The tree-frog is much perplexed by the flies in the lizard's case, for they are always on the other side of the partition, delude him into springing at them, thereby merely hitting the glass with his tongue. He sticks in an astonished manner, for some time to the glass, and then returns to his ferns, deeply hurt in mind, and, perhaps, in tongue. Though there are many more flies in his own house, he seems to make many more leaps at those next door.

"H. M." kindly sends me an interesting note. He has Manx cat, a species which, as my reader knows, is celebrated for the extreme shortness of its tail. This cat has three kittens, one with a short stump of a tail, another which has only half a tail, and a third with a very long one. I rather expect that the kitten's father was one of the ordinary breed, and the long tail was introduced into the family in that way.

Australia is now threatened with another attack of rodents. The mice there seem to be becoming nearly as dangerous to the colonists as the rabbits are. They get into the stables and eat the bandages off the horse's legs. In twelve hours the mice in one place picked clean a sheep's carcass. They are poisoned in great quantities—2,000 being killed at a single station in one night. Truly, the possession of Australia has to be fought for between men and animals. I do not think the colonists will be very anxious to introduce any more wild animals into their country. Of course, the mice were brought in unintentionally, landing from the ships when they came into harbour.

Mr. Willson has purchased a couple of small water-tortoises. He does not know how to feed them. Water-tortoises are carnivorous reptiles. They will eat blood-worms, but, unfortunately it is very difficult to induce them to feed in captivity. They should have cork, or some kind of place on which to climb from out of the water. During the winter they should have some place in which to bury themselves.

THE ACTOR.

On Monday evening the critics had to decide whether they would go to the first night of "La Tosca" at the Lyceum or to the first night of

Mr. Lionel Brough's management at Tool's. I was drawn to it by the fact that a musical comedy, written by Mrs. Symonds and "scored" by Mrs. Lyndoch Moncrieff, was to be performed for the first time in public. I remember the time when Mrs. Moncrieff was Miss Rita Gattano, and a very attractive concert singer, and I have much admiration, not only for her charming voice, but for the genuine melody and individuality of her compositions.

"A Serenade in Granada," as the comedietta was called, was preceded by a short overture, full of themes which breathe forth the atmosphere of Spain. That over, the musicians (including several amateurs) disappeared from the orchestra, and the accompaniments to the vocal numbers, which occur in the piece were played behind the scenes. The songs themselves were admirably sung by Mr. De Lara and Mrs. Moncrieff—also behind the scenes. The only two characters visible to the audience were undertaken by Miss Annie Hughes and Miss Rosina Filippi, and with all possible success. Miss Hughes looked particularly "fetching" in her Spanish costume.

I dislike recitations as a rule; but Mrs. Bernard Beere, who contributed to Mr. De Lara's programme, W. W. Story's poem called "Cleopatra," did something more than recite it. She acted it, and with genuine power, holding her audience spell-bound. It was a very fine effort, and I hope will be repeated for the benefit of other audiences. Mrs. Beere, by the way, may be expected to make a great impression in her forthcoming English version of "La Tosca."

I don't think I ever saw anything so profoundly undramatic or so thoroughly tedious as what I witnessed of "A Lesson for Landlords," produced at the Strand Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. I had been told to expect a brilliantly-written, amusing piece, and found one which sounded for all the world like selections from the note-book of a fourth-form schoolboy. I am bound to say, however, that I stayed through two acts only out of five. The truth is, I could not stand more, though I appreciated the earnestness and pluck of Mr. Fuller Mellish and Miss Beadle, and was pleased to have seen "Be Heavy" (Miss E. Hope) on the stage.

It is curious that the bicycle in "A Lesson for Landlords," on Tuesday afternoon, should have been followed and eclipsed by two tricycles in "Cycling," at the same theatre, on Wednesday evening. This is quite the latest departure in the drama, and will necessitate "more study" on the part of those of our actors who are not already cyclists.

There has been quite a run lately upon Mr. Gilbert's early plays. First we had "Broken Heart" at the Savoy, then came "The Wicked World" at the same theatre, and now we have had "The Palace of Truth" at the Novelty. The last named was first played at the Haymarket in 1870, with a cast including Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Buckstone, Mrs. Chippendale, and Miss Caroline Hill. It has since been several times revived, notably about ten years ago, when Miss Marion Terry was the Zoolide, and again in 1884, when Mr. Edgar Bruce opened the Prince's Theatre with it.

On the last-named occasion the cast was extremely interesting, including, as

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Moonshine*.)

The air is full of denials and explanations. But what is the use of denial unless there is cross-examination? Let the accused get into the box as Sir Richard Webster says. It is all nonsense talking about obtaining no justice from an English jury. Do not the same people tell us, three times a week, that the feeling of England, far and wide, is unadulterated Gladstonian?

The Attorney-general was delightfully to the point. His denunciation was tremendous. But the accused seem to be able to stand anything. For it is not Mr. Gladstone on their side. It would be hard indeed, if those who can boast the Grand Old Man of Words, were not able to swallow Webster's Dictionary.

The miners, having made a fuss about the pay of their members of Parliament, it was proposed last week that the country should undertake the duty of paying the House all round. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, and so did Sir George Trevelyan. Really the idea is not a bad one—at least in a modified form. If the constituents will send up gentlemen to whom a few pounds a week is an object, it might keep them quiet to give them a small income when in opposition only.

The Zulu is giving trouble again, and will continue to do so until he is completely independent or entirely subjugated. It would be as well to finish the matter definitely this time—“to save further blood-guilt.” “Dum spiro, spero”—is the Zulu motto; and how can we blame it after playing so long at half measures?

In a “SMOKING COMPARTMENT.”—Funny Doctor (with cigar) to individual smoking foul pipe: You should really take care. I'm a medical man, and I can assure you, my dear sir, that 90 per cent. of the cases of throat disease arise from the smoking of foul pipes.—Individual: Hump! And do you know, doctor, that ninety-nine of the cases of black eyes are caused by not minding one's own business?

(From *Funch*.)

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE; OR, WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED UP TO DATE.

Her Majesty's ironclad *Stagewer*, having yesterday taken her crew on board with a view to joining in the forthcoming naval demonstration, but being still unprovided with her guns, it was determined, before she started, to test her capabilities of offence as a warship by a little preliminary “ramming” practice. The harbour being crowded at the time, afforded a favourable opportunity for essaying the test in question.

The operation, which appeared to create some surprise among the local shipping, was in every way successful, a passenger steamer, several yachts, three or four colliers, and a steam-dredger being in turn all sent to the bottom in a remarkably short space of time by the Staggerer accomplish his task with perfect facility, as it made several vigorous and unexpected runs up and down the wreck-strewn water. It is rumoured that the incident will probably form the basis of an official inquiry.

A rather serious accident is reported as having occurred yesterday afternoon on board her Majesty's belted cruiser *Perambulator*. It appears that the purser's mate, having dropped a three-penny bit in the magazine, inadvertently entered it with a lighted candle, and letting a spark fall on the fifteen tons of powder stored there, ignited the whole, with the result of blowing out the ship's bottom, and otherwise seriously disabling her. It is said that the occurrence will, in all probability, form the subject-matter of an official inquiry.

Last evening, the turreted-ship *Boot-jack*, while slipping her cables for the night, suddenly headed on towards the ironclad *Magog*, and as she was bearing down on her, the order to “go ahead at full speed” having by some unaccountable mischance been given instead of that to “go astern,” an inevitable collision was the result. The *Magog* had an entire watertight compartment stove in, while the whole of the bows of the *Boot-jack* were carried clean away, and both of the vessels were towed ashore in a sinking condition by the rest of the fleet. It is reported that the untoward contretemps will very likely afford material for an official inquiry.

Last night there was again the usual collision in the dark among the torpedo boats, and three more went to the bottom. It is rumoured that the affair will shortly become the subject-matter of an official inquiry.

Traitor.—Highlander (he had struck his foot against a “stane”): Phew-is—ooh what a ding me pair built wad a gaffin if it'd had it on!

(From *Judy*.)

SAM WELLINGTONS.—“That will soften his heart,” as the cook said when she put a cabbage into a saucepan of boiling water. “I am working hard in the temperance cause,” as the publican observed to the excise officer when he discovered him down in the cellar “washing” the beer.

“The remedy is worse than the disease,” as the broken-hearted lover remarked when he had been married six months. “When things get to the worst they generally take a turn,” as the lady's maid said when her mistress gave her an old silk dress. “I'm being made game of” as the cold matron whispered when it was mixed with the hashed venison. “You cut a pretty figure,” as the cheeky model exclaimed to the sculptor.

“You are much too snappish for me,” as the rat observed when he was caught in the spring trap.

“If you agitate me so, I shall cease to exist,” as the cream in the churn remarked to the dairy-maid. “I'll leave you on the spot,” as the billiard-marker said to the red ball.

AN IDLE THREAT.—Mary: Jack, papa says if you marry Ethel he'll cut you off with a shilling!—Jack (who has too often tasted the resources of the paternal treasury): Will he? I wonder who he'll borrow it from!

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THE COMING INVASION.—All military experts are agreed that an invading army would arrive in England in “transports.” No doubt they would, if they arrived at all. But would their transports continue when it became a question how they were to get back again?

Mr. Gladstone should be an excellent physiognomist. He is always ready to right about face.

(From *Fun*.)

A MORE PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.—Lady Blanche: I'm so fond of riding, I could almost live in the saddle! The habit grows upon one, you know.—Lady Rose: I wish mine had grown on me! I had to have it moulded to my shape, and I expect papa will grumble frantically at the cost when he has to pay the bill.

PLAYING FAIR AND LOOSE.—Draper's Assistant: I can assure you, Miss, these stockings are the most fashionable colour, and very fast.—Our Mary Anne: Fast! Young man—fast, indeed! I didn't come here to be insulted! [Bounces out and buys nothing.]

AND SHE DIDN'T MEAN IT THAT WAY.—Charlies: So kind of you to come and see me off, Katie.—Katie: Oh, don't mention it! Pleasure! [And he went to Southampton broken-hearted.]

PAINFUL RESULT OF A PRAEVALENCE OF EXHIBITIONS.—Miss Ellen (just engaged—bursting into the room): I say, Jenny, what am I to do? I arranged to meet George this afternoon at one of the Exhibitions, and I've forgotten which!

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Elderly Belle (languishingly): How a shower of rain improves the appearance of the face of nature!—Youngish Rival (with a meaning glance): Yes, indeed! And that is where the difference is between nature and art.

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NOT SO DUTTY.—Mamma (giving babies Sunday afternoon lesson): And Adam was made from the dust of the earth.—Bertie: Then I suppose, mamma darling, that the black men was made from coal-dust.

A FUN-SERVING NATURE.—Captain Shortcash: Only love you for your wealth, Belinda! How can you say such cruel things? But I pardon

you. Marry me, and I will scatter it to the winds!

BREACH OF PROMISE.—(A Melodramette of the Near Future.) Defendant: My lad, I never made the plaintiff a promise to marry her.—Plaintiff: Villain, you lie, and yonder instrument can prove it to this honourable court by repeating your words.—Defendant (qualling): Ah! then yonder instrument is—is—Perfect Phonograph (entering the witness-box): Yes, I am Talkshaw, the detective!—Defendant collapses. Tableau.

FUNNY-OLOGICAL.—Dried currants are now, it is currently reported, used in France in vast quantities for the manufacture of champagne-shampagnes, to be literal. We have heard of fruity port and nutty sherry, but dried currant “fizz” is a greater deception than even we thought possible. The only “rain” d'etre we see for it is the love of the cheap and nasty that obtains just now, this wine being sold at very low currant prices. Nevertheless, we scarcely think it will go to any considerable extent.

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“Really, my good fellow,” observed a haughty civil servant, “I wouldn't write as you do for five pounds a week.” “Neither would I if I were you,” replied the humble scribbler—a nice birth in Somersett House, three hundred a year, and nothing to do but not answer questions.

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“Hallo, Smith!” exclaimed Jones. “how are you? Where are you going to spend Sunday?” “I'm not to spend it; I'm going to keep it—at home,” replied Smith, with visions of having to pay for Jones's entertainment down the river.

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

Two P's But Unlike.

Mr. Parnell: Mr. Punch, I believe?

Mr. Punch: Mr. Parnell, I'm sure.

Mr. Parnell: Your manner of salutation reassured me. We are friends?

Mr. Punch: Acquaintances?

Mr. Parnell: Mr. P. if I thought that you looked upon me as the meagre, sanguinary creature the Times could make me out, I'd—I'd—well, there now, I'd be sorry for you.

Mr. Punch: No necessity for sorrow or anger. I laugh at all that's laughable, even when it's contemptible. I assume every man's innocence until he is proved guilty beyond all possibility of doubt. Therefore I assume that you and your party are innocent of the complicity in these crimes with which you have been charged.

Mr. Parnell: And you don't believe a word of it at all, do you now? Who in his senses can believe that I or Pat Egan ever wrote such trash as was put forward by the Times?

Mr. Punch: I am in my senses, and I say, as every judicial-minded man must say, that if these letters are forgeries, if your treasurer, Pat Egan, etc., etc., are as he wrote to our friend, Labby, M.P., “villainous concoctions,” then why do not you, with the Parliament Pat and others of your party, unite, and bring an action against the Times?

Mr. Parnell: Why should we?

Mr. Punch: Why? Because the cause which you have at heart will gain the sympathy of all liberal-minded Englishmen, if you purge yourself and your party from all taint of crime, and thus confound your accusers.

Mr. Parnell: Those who would believe that I wrote “make it hot for old Foster,” or that Pat Egan wrote as he is represented to have done, would believe anything.

Mr. Punch: Just so; and the majority of Englishmen, “from information received” at the trials of the American-Irish dynamiters and the Phoenix Park murderers, will continue to regard you and the “constitutional leaders,” be they “mealy-mouthed” or not, suspiciously, until you yourself take up the gauntlet the Times has long ago thrown down, and bring a civil action for libel, or place proprietor, editor, printers, and publishers in the dock of the Old Bailey.

Mr. Parnell: See here, now. When the Times first attacked me you may remember I offered to have the whole matter sifted by a Select Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Punch: As offer the Government obstinately declined, suggesting that you should bring your case before the ordinary tribunal.

Mr. Parnell: And would I have a fair trial?

Mr. Punch: Before an English judge and special jury? Certainly.

Mr. Parnell: If it were only myself, you see . . . but—that, I can't do it.

Mr. Punch: If a person in a responsible position charges a private individual with complicity in murder, then I should say any man, conscious of his innocence, would prosecute the utters of so foul and malicious a libel.

Mr. Parnell: But isn't an Irish gentleman's word as good as that of the Times? Why, certainly. And suppose, now, I'd publish a pamphlet charging the proprietors, publishers, and the whole of the Times crew with conspiracy and with aiding and abetting forgery, where'd I be then?

Mr. Punch: Try it, and you'll see. Floreat Hibernal! Good day. “Causa nondum finita est.”

Punch.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

The Queen has despatched several very pressing invitations to her Imperial daughter to spend autumn in England, and I believe it is more than probable that before the end of August the Empress Victoria will be sojourning at Osborne.

Anything more ridiculous than the attempt to bludgeon Mr. Balfour for Mr. Mandeville's death cannot well be imagined. Even if the death were due to the punishment incurred by Mr. Mandeville during his imprisonment, who on earth was to blame except the prisoner himself? A man might be pig-headed enough to refuse food so long as he was in prison; would that be any reason for releasing him? And if he starved himself to death, would it be any one's fault but his own?

So, if a man by wilful infraction of prison rules incur punishment, why blame Mr. Balfour?

PLAYING FAIR AND LOOSE.—Draper's Assistant: I can assure you, Miss, these stockings are the most fashionable colour, and very fast.—Our Mary Anne: Fast! Young man—fast, indeed! I didn't come here to be insulted! [Bounces out and buys nothing.]

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LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.

Central Criminal Court.

A GANG OF BURGLARS AND BUREVIERS.—Six persons, named Henry Sullingworth, 25; George Odell, 24; Sophia Odell, 25; Elizabeth Odell, 17; George Hope, 20; and Sarah Collins, 19, were charged with burglary and receiving stolen property. Mr. C. Mathews and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted.—The prisoners were charged with being concerned in a number of burglaries at Forest Hill and Sydenham, some being charged with the actual robberies and others with receiving. All the prisoners were convicted, and Sullingworth was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; Charles Odell fifteen, Sophia Odell nine, Elizabeth Odell nine, George Hope nine, and Sarah Collins nine months' hard labour.—The jury at the same time highly commended Sergeants Wyner, Bennett, and Robinson, the officers engaged in the case.—When the prisoners were leaving the dock they made use of the most filthy language and threats against the police, and some little time elapsed before order was restored.

THE CHARGE OF STABBING AGAINST AN ITALIAN.—The Italian, Antonio Panizzi, who was convicted of stabbing his brother-in-law, also an Italian, named Castorini, was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Middlesex Sessions.—Appeals.

A WELL DRESSED FLOOGER.—John William Tate, head master of the Beethoven Board School, appealed against a conviction of Mr. John Paget at Hammerton's Police Court, who imposed a fine of £10 and £3 15s. costs, or in default one month's imprisonment, for an aggravated assault upon a pupil in the school named Arthur Lake.

Mr. Forrest Fulton appeared for the defendant; Mr. Murphy, Q.C., Mr. Lynn, and Mr. Leonard Haddon for the appellant.—Mr. Forrest Fulton, in supporting the conviction, said the case was one a little out of the run of ordinary ones. The boy, Lake, who was a pupil in the school, absented himself from school on the 24th and 25th of January, but on the 27th he returned about 40 minutes late. By instruction from the appellant an assistant master named Pearce took the boy into Mr. Tate, who ordered him to lie down on a chair with his feet off the ground, and administered fifteen blows with a cane. Previous to the boy absenting himself from school he had been fighting with another boy, who had been punished for the offence. After Lake had been flogged, and when the appellant was taking him downstairs to his class-room, he attempted to runaway. The appellant thereupon took him upstairs again, and gave him ten more blows with the cane. The boy was examined by a medical man, and it was then found there was a good deal of discolouration about the parts struck, and that the punishment inflicted on the boy was excessive. The boy, who was only twelve years of age, had been troublesome in school, and several complaints had been made concerning him.—Several witnesses were called on behalf of the respondent, and in the result the court held the conduct of the boy was such that he deserved severe punishment, and quashed the conviction.

Bow-street.

CONFESSION OF MURDER BY A GUARDSMAN.—Walter Hayling, alias Benjamin Brooks, a private in the Grenadier Guards, was charged before Sir James Ingham on his own confession with the murder of a man at present unknown.—Inspector Robinson deposed that at two o'clock in the morning the prisoner was taken to the police-station by a constable, who stated that the accused had given himself up on the charge of murder. The witness sent for Dr. Hamerton, the assistant divisional surgeon, who certified that the prisoner was drunk. He was originally charged with that offence and placed in a cell. When asked if he adhered to his former statement with reference to the alleged murder, he replied in the affirmative. He was formally examined about anything he might say being used in evidence, and then made the following statement: On or about the month of April 1879, he wilfully pushed a man—whose name he did not remember—into a reservoir at Aston, Birmingham. The man was a repairer of umbrellas, and he met him in a public-house at the bottom of Gravelly Hill. They had some words about a young woman who accompanied him to Slade Lane. The man followed him about 500 yards, and they quarrelled the whole time. The young woman and the prisoner then left the lane by a narrow path passing the reservoir. The man still followed, and on reaching the reservoir the prisoner and the young woman commenced to quarrel. He alleged that he caught hold of her and threw her into the water. He then turned to leave, when he met the man, who stated that he would give him in charge. The prisoner then caught hold of the man and they struggled together for some time, when he (the prisoner) succeeded in throwing him into the water. The prisoner then left and returned to the stables, where he was employed as groom. He made inquiries about the young woman, and discovered that she had got out of the water. The prisoner adhered to his statement, and averred that it was true.—He was remanded, in order that the police at Birmingham might be communicated with.

Marlborough-street.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING.—Mary Morris, 40, of Roslyn Hill, Hampstead, of no occupation, was charged with stealing from the shop of Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford-street, five pieces of ribbon, valued at 10s.—The evidence was that, between five and six o'clock on Friday afternoon, Mr. Webb, the superintendent at Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's establishment, saw the prisoner take two sheet lengths of ribbon off the counter, put them under her mackintosh, and walk away. He directed the doorkeeper to stop her, and five pieces of ribbon were subsequently found in her possession. She said she was merely taking them home on approval, and would call and pay for them the next day, or if some one were sent home with her she would return the money by him. She offered a most humble apology, and expressed a hope that the manager would look over it. Detective-sergeant Pugley made inquiries, and found that the prisoner was a woman of fair means, occupying a respectable position in society.—Mr. Arthur Newton, for the defence, said that that was the case. His client had no intention to defraud. She picked up the ribbon, walked away abstractedly with it, and when spoken to expressed her willingness to pay, having ample money about her for the purpose.—The magistrate thought it a case for a jury, and committed the prisoner for trial, accepting bail for her appearance.

THE CHARGE OF BURNING A CHILD.—Julia Magson, a married woman, described as a cook, was again brought up on remand to answer the charge of causing the death of her infant child on the 9th of June. Mr. Sims prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. Arthur Newton defended.—The evidence previously taken was to the effect that the prisoner was in service at 16, F. Mount-street, and that early on the morning of the date mentioned she had apparently given birth to a child. She at first declined to admit the fact, but on being pressed said that the child was dead when born. Her fellow servants, who had heard the baby cry, found the charred remains of a child in the kitchen stove, and communicated with the police. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Kemp, surgeon, of Jermyn-street, said the prisoner told him she had had a child, which was born dead, and that she put the child on the fire. He was unable to say whether the child had a separate existence.—Mr. Newton having addressed the magistrate on behalf of his client, she was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

Clerkenwell.

A LONG FIRE CASE.—Henry Leese, alias Edward Martin, Goodwin, Norris, &c., 27 years of age, described as an agent, was brought up on a charge of conspiring with others not

in custody to obtain, and with obtaining by fraud and false pretences, about four dozen of sealskin bags, value £34 18s., the goods of Auguste Koenig and Co.—Sergeant Dinney, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland-yard, said that he had apprehended the prisoner on Saturday morning on his discharge from Dalston Police Court, where, in the name of Martin, he was charged with fraud. A lengthy sworn information had been made in this case, from which it appeared that the prisoner was alleged to have been, in conjunction with others, in an office in Corn Exchange-avenue, Seething-lane, whence they sent out headed paper as "Goodwin and Co., merchants," requests for goods to be supplied. One of these requests was made to the prosecutors, who are fur dealers, of Islington, and a reference was given to another Mr. Bushby, who was alleged to be one of the firm.—The reply from the reference being satisfactory, Messrs. Koenig and Co. forwarded three dozen sealskin bags, but a week or so later discovered that the office in Corn Exchange-avenue was shut up, and it was alleged that Messrs. Goodwin and Co. was a bogus firm. The police said that the furniture of the office was not even paid for, and that there were numerous cases against "Goodwin and Co." It was further stated that the same persons had carried on businesses as Norris and Co. at Manchester-avenue, Aldersgate-street, and that there were similar cases of obtaining goods against them, the police having received complaints of at least thirty instances of fraud, carried out, it was said, on the "long firm" system.—Mr. Barstow remanded the prisoner.—Sergeant Sexton, Scotland-yard, applied for a warrant to enable him to search a certain house for some of the goods obtained by the prisoner, and it was granted.—A solicitor for the prisoner applied for bail, but Mr. Barstow refused.

ROBBERY IN HIGGINS NEW PARK.—Charles Claridge, 17, described as a printer, and giving an address in Holloway-road, was charged with stealing from the person of Alice Maud White a hand-bag containing a purse and its contents, £6 5s. in gold and silver.—The prosecutrix, wife of a gentleman living in Ilford-road, Highbury Hill, was walking homewards between eight and nine o'clock through Highbury New Park, when she passed the prisoner, whom she had noticed standing on the kerb before she reached him. As they met he snatched her hand-bag from her with great violence, and ran off with it. She pursued, calling "Stop thief," and Mr. Carney, City Missionary, took up the chase, and eventually the prisoner was seen to run into a timber-yard in Holloway-road. There he secreted himself among the wood, but was found and pretending to be asleep, though very much out of breath, said, "Hallo Jim, only having a rest." He was handed over to a constable, to whom he said, "I've not got anything. The handle came off in my hands I ran along the road and lost the bag."—The prosecutrix said the bag contained two purses, in one of which was £3 10s. gold, and in the other £5. silver. The value of all the property was £7.—The prisoner, who made no defence, was committed to the Middlesex Sessions for trial.

Thames.

NOT LIKELY.—Emma Pitman, aged 25, was charged with wounding Thomas Pitman, of Whitechapel-road.—The prosecutor said that on Friday night he was at Orsby Buildings, where his wife was staying, and directly he went into her room she took out a knife and stabbed him in two places. He sent for a constable, and on his arrival his wife handed a knife to him.—In answer to Mr. Sayers, the chief clerk, the witness said that when he entered he said, "This is my place, and I am going to stay here." She said, "No you are not," and then stabbed him.—Septimus Besterna, 106 H, said that he was called to Orsby Buildings, and prisoner handed him a knife, saying that was the knife she did it with, and she would do it again if he came to her room.—The prisoner said her husband came and sat on the bed, and she ordered him out, but he said he had a right to be there, and she took up a knife and stabbed him.—Mr. Lushington said he did not think any jury would convict the prisoner of knowingly stabbing her husband, and bound her over to keep the peace towards him.

TURNING THE TABLES ON A PUERIST.—Daniel Sullivan, 19, was charged with assaulting William Neagle, of 8, Goodlife-street, Poplar. Mr. George Hay Young defended. Neagle was also charged with assaulting Timothy Ryan, of 16, Woolmore-street, Poplar.—Neagle stated that between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, he was going along Wade-street, Poplar, with a friend, when he saw the prisoner running after a cab. When he got up to witness he said (referring to the cabman), "I know who it is! It's Crinold." Witness's friend, who had a brother who was a cabman, and whose name was Crinold, said, "No it isn't," and witness said, "Crinold hasn't got a horse that could go like that." Sullivan said to witness, "What's it to do with you?" and without giving him time to reply, punched him on the head, knocking him down. Whilst witness was on the ground prisoner kicked him in the mouth, rendering him insensible. When he recovered there were a lot of men fighting, and some constables arrived, when he gave Sullivan into custody. Witness's lip was cut, a piece was knocked off one of his teeth, and two teeth were loose.—In cross-examination by Mr. Young the witness denied he was a fighting man. He was an "ester." (Laughter.) He and about six others did not attack prisoner and his friends.—Corroborative evidence having been given, Constable 304 K, said early on Saturday night he was in the East India-road, when Sullivan came running up to him and complained of being attacked and beaten by seven men. He said he was afraid to go home, and asked witness to escort him home to Wade-street. He was seeing Sullivan home, and when they got to Wade-street he saw a mob, amongst whom was prosecutor, who charged prisoner with assaulting him. At the station Neagle was charged with assaulting Ryan.—Sullivan's defence was that he and his friends were attacked by Neagle and others. Ryan was running after a cabman who had whipped him across the legs, when prosecutor and others got round him. Neagle punched Ryan in the face, and he hit him back in self-defence, when Neagle flung him to the ground and kicked him in the mouth, which was cut, and his teeth were loosened. Neagle then struck Sullivan, who returned the blow, when one of the former's friends attacked him, and he ran away and spoke to the constable. It was denied Sullivan kicked Neagle, who commenced the disturbance, and assaulted several persons. It was also alleged he was a pugilist.—Witnesses bearing out Sullivan's defence were called, and they also proved that Neagle assaulted Ryan in the way described.—Mr. Lushington believed that Neagle commenced the disturbance, and assaulted Ryan. For that he would be fined 40s. or one month's hard labour. He (the magistrate) did not think Sullivan assaulted Neagle, and he would be discharged.

Worship-street.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A BARMAN.—Arthur Bell, 30, barmen, was charged with having stolen £1, marked money, belonging to his employer, Mr. Joseph Green, of the Royal Standard public house, Shepherdess Walk, City-road. Mr. Peckham (Maitland and Peckham) was for the prisoner.—Ernest Godfray, manager of the house, said that very soon after the prisoner entered the service the takings fell off to a very great extent. Every precaution was taken to secure the honest working of the barmen, locked tills, &c., being provided, and the system of providing a large sum for change being adopted. Yet the deficiency went on, and at length the police were communicated with.—Detective sergeant Scott, G Division, marked, with witness, a large number of coins—£7 15s. in all—which were retained for change. Another sum of £4 was also marked and handed to the officer to get passed over the bar. During the day the coins were passed by Scott and Police-constable 400 G to the prisoner. Suspicions were aroused, and, in consequence of a telegram, Sergeant Whitlock pro-

exchanged the coins at the rack for smaller coin-shillings for sixpences—but did not always drop the sixpences into the locked till as he should have done, but gave change to the customer from the copper till. By that means, as the prosecution pointed out, the prisoner would have passed any marked coin into the "change" rack. Precaution had, however, been taken to detect that the whole of the money provided for change having been marked. After what the constable saw, the prisoner, on leaving the bar for what was called his "rest," was followed to his bed-room, and the detective asked him to produce any money he had about him. He handed out 5s. silver and 7d. bronze, and a marked 6d. was found among them. He said that he had put coppers of his own into the till for the coin. That was his defence, and Mr. Bushby fully committed him for trial at the sessions.

A PROMISING YOUTH.—Alfred Fedar, 18, with "no occupation" was charged with wilful damage under the following circumstances.—Louise Fedar, a widow, living in Finsbury-street, Hackney-road, said that the prisoner was her son. She had been ill three weeks, and only got up on Thursday, when she found the state of things very bad. At night she asked the prisoner to go out and get her something, but he returned after having some drink. He disputed with her as to some trivial matter, and then in a temper swept away vases, lustres, and other articles of the mantel shelf, and cleared the sideboard in a similar manner. Decanters, wine glasses and other things were broken, and the prisoner took up a stick and endeavoured to break the mantel glass. A constable was sent for, and she gave her son into custody. To the constable he merely said, "I did smash them, and she knows the reason."—The prisoner said, when called on for his answer to the charge, "I was the worse for drink."—The mother said he was not.—Mr. Bushby ordered the prisoner to pay £10s. fine, and £2 damage, or suffer six weeks' imprisonment.—The prisoner: I can pay it when I get set to work.—He was remanded in custody, but the mother shortly afterwards paid the fine and got his release.

A PROMISING OLD AGE.—Frederick Harland, 65, a pauper inmate of Shoreditch Workhouse, was charged with being drunk in the workhouse, breaking twelve basins and other articles, value £2, the property of the guardians.—The prisoner was allowed out for a holiday on Friday, and returned drunk in the evening. Being put into the receiving ward he smashed up a large quantity of earthenware, consisting of plates, basins, &c.—Mr. Bushby sent him to gaol for twenty-one days hard labour.

Westminster.

THE DEATH OF A BOARD SCHOOL PUPIL.—The father of a boy named Charles Frederick Williams, a pupil at a Cheltenham board school, on whom an inquest was recently held at the Victoria Hospital for Children, when it was alleged by the father that the deceased, who died from inflammation of the brain, had been struck several times on the head by one of the assistant masters, applied to Mr. Partridge for advice. He asserted that the master referred to was the son of the coroner's officer who empanelled the jury, which could hardly be held to be free from the suspicion of bias, inasmuch as one member was a shipbroker, of Mr. Frank Josseline Beatley, a shipbroker, of 184, Amherst-road, Hackney, and a similar machine, value £20, the property of Mr. Arthur Noyce, a clerk of Brooke-road, Clapton.—From the evidence of the owners of the machines it appeared that they had been left in a stable adjoining a house in Dalston-lane, in which a Mr. Faleen had resided. About three weeks ago he engaged a contractor named Flood to remove his furniture. The prisoner was one of the men employed, and after the goods were all moved out the tricycles were missed. Inquiries were made by Sergeant Jenman, J Division, and on the 6th inst. the officer saw the prisoner at Haggerston. He then admitted that he had taken the machines from the stable, and said that he had done so because some boys were going to take them, and for safety's sake he removed them to the stables of a Mr. Meloy, in Wharf-road, London Fields. The officer found them there, and then charged the prisoner with stealing them.—Mr. Romaine, for the prisoner, said there was a perfect answer to the charge, and the prisoner was remanded on bail.

Dalston.

CHARGE OF STEALING TRICYCLES.—James Moore, 27, describing himself as a labourer, of Wheatsheaf-street, Haggerston, was charged with stealing a Humber tandem tricycle, value £20, the property of Mr. Frank Josseline Beatley, a shipbroker, of 184, Amherst-road, Hackney, and a similar machine, value £20, the property of Mr. Arthur Noyce, a clerk of Brooke-road, Clapton.—From the evidence of the owners of the machines it appeared that they had been left in a stable adjoining a house in Dalston-lane, in which a Mr. Faleen had resided. About three weeks ago he engaged a contractor named Flood to remove his furniture. The prisoner was one of the men employed, and after the goods were all moved out the tricycles were missed. Inquiries were made by Sergeant Jenman, J Division, and on the 6th inst. the officer saw the prisoner at Haggerston. He then admitted that he had taken the machines from the stable, and said that he had done so because some boys were going to take them, and for safety's sake he removed them to the stables of a Mr. Meloy, in Wharf-road, London Fields. The officer found them there, and then charged the prisoner with stealing them.—Mr. Romaine, for the prisoner, said there was a perfect answer to the charge, and the prisoner was remanded on bail.

Croydon.

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Maurice Reilly, a labourer, living at Mitcham, was charged with assaulting Police-constable M'Grath, 362 W, at Fair Green, Mitcham, on the 4th inst.—The officer stated that at a quarter to eleven on the night mentioned he was proceeding along Fair Green, when the prisoner came up to him and said, "Hallo, you are the constable that interfered with me a little while ago, when I was looking after a runaway horse." Witness told him that he did not wish to have any conversation with him, whereupon Reilly took off his coat and struck him on the face, remarking that he did not mind doing six months for a cur like him. He threw witness to the ground and struck him violently on the hip. A number of men gathered round him, and the prisoner ran away and hid in the front garden of a cottage. Witness followed him and tried to take him into custody, but the prisoner dragged him into the house, again threw him down, and told some women who were in the place to keep him there. With that witness drew his truncheon and struck the prisoner with it, afterwards blowing his whistle. It was true that witness had spoken to him earlier in the evening, when he was preventing a man from attending to a house which had run away and fallen down.—Other witness having been examined, the prisoner appealed to the bench for mercy, on account of his wife and family.—Sir Thomas Edridge said the police must be protected, and the prisoner would go to gaol for one month with hard labour.

Stratford.

FOOLISH GIRLS.—Ada Taylor, 22, and May Mayhew, 24, described as domestic servants, of Wantz, the property of Mrs. Vine.—Warrant-officer Benham deposed that in consequence of missing a gold watch chain the prosecutrix obtained a search warrant, and he was instructed to search the girls' boxes. On his arriving at the house where the girls had for some time been employed, he saw the prisoner, Mayhew, who was fully dressed and about to leave the house. In answer to questions, she said her boxes had been removed with Taylor's to an empty house in Nightingale-lane. The officer, Mayhew, and the prosecutrix then went to the house and found a number of bundles containing articles of wearing apparel, amongst others being some of Mrs. Vine's property. At this moment the prisoner Taylor was driven up to the house in a cab, and she seemed surprised at finding the officer there. The two girls were then accused of stealing the articles enumerated in the charge, when Mayhew said, "I am very sorry, I did take some," and Taylor offered to pay £1 for the things.—Warrant-officer Benham added that in his opinion other parties were implicated, and Mrs. Vine said there might have been temptation from the outside. A week ago she found a man in the house.—For the defence it was pleaded that the girls had been the dupes of others.—The bench sentenced each prisoner to three months' hard labour, the chairman observing that there were no mitigating circumstances about the case.

INQUESTS.

SUICIDE IN ESSEX-ROAD.—Dr. W. Wynn Westcott held an inquiry at the Islington Coroner's Court relative to the death of John Hall, aged 40, a wood hawker, lately living at 11, Fordham Grove, Essex-road.—Jane Hall, the widow, deposed that the deceased was of very intemperate habits. He had lately refused to support the witness and her family of five children. On the 28th ult. he threatened to stab her if she did not get out of his sight. The

following day she went into the union, as her children were starving. On the 3rd inst. she heard that he had hanged himself in a disused shed at 161, Essex-road.—William Stacy, a lad, spoke to finding the deceased suspended by a halter from beam in a shed at midday on Tuesday. Dr. Buckle came and pronounced life extinct.—Thomas Hall, an upholsterer, stated that the deceased (his brother) had been a dragoon to his family since a boy. Witness was not surprised to hear that he had committed suicide.—A verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

FOUND DYING IN THE STRAZZ.—Mr. John Troubeck held an inquest at St. Martin's Vestry Hall on the body of William Reider, aged 35, a native of Frankfort, Germany, lately residing at 57, Castle-street, Leicester-square.—The deceased, it appeared, gained a precarious livelihood by running errands for foreigners residing in the neighbourhood. On Tuesday afternoon the attention of the police was called to him in Castle-street, when he was found to be in an insensible condition. He was conveyed to the Charing Cross Hospital, where he was attended by the house physician, but he died soon after admission.—The medical evidence showed that deceased died from syncope, consequent on fatty degeneration of the heart and the excessive use of alcohol.—A gentleman, who attended from the German consulate, produced some papers, from which it would appear that deceased was well connected.—A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—At the City Coroner's Court, Mr. Langham held an inquest on the body of a newly born male child, found under the seat of a second-class railway carriage at Cannon-street Station.—Police-constable 567, City Police, deposed that at midnight on Wednesday he was called to the South Eastern Railway Station at Cannon-street, and was shown a brown paper parcel which had been found under the seat of a second-class carriage of a Great Northern train. On being opened it was found to contain the body of a male child, much decomposed. It was enclosed in a piece of rag and a coarse apron, but there was nothing to lead to the discovery of the person who had placed the parcel under the seat. Dr. Thorp, police surgeon, said the child had never had an independent existence. It had been born dead.—The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

DEATH IN A TRAMCAR.—At the Poplar Town Hall Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for South-east Middlesex

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

After the final performances of "The Amber Heart" and "Robert Macaire" on Saturday Mr. Irving brought his season to a close with a speech in which for himself, Miss Terry, and the Lyceum company generally, he expressed their grateful acknowledgments for the continued favour accorded them by a generous public. In grateful terms the master of the Lyceum proceeded to bespeak a welcome for Madame Bernhardt, on her re-appearance in London at his theatre on Monday in her latest impersonation, "La Tosca," and also for the American actor, Mr. Mansfield, who, after the great French tragedienne's brief sojourn, will make her English debut in a dramatisation by Mr. Stevenson, of the weird story of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The Lyceum company—with Miss Marion Terry in place of her sister Ellen, who goes for a holiday rest to Rome—is to follow on the 20th inst.—The ludicrous failure of "A Lesson to Landlords," the "rude absurdity" produced on the Strand on Tuesday afternoon, should be a lesson to managers not to depopularise their theatres by such crude presentations.—The Royalty with "The Scarlet Letter" and the Olympic with "The Pointaine," have both closed their doors.—The only novelty of next week will be the production of "The Union Jack" at the Adelphi on Thursday.—Mr. Augustus Harris has presented his rare collection of old play bills to the British Museum.—An interim dividend on the London Pavilion shares for the past six months, equal to 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared.—The building of the new theatre in West-street, Brighton, will be commenced in October next.

Exempt Mr. Irving and his company on Saturday and enter Madame Bernhardt upon the same stage on Monday, with Sardou's latest production "La Tosca." Fewest words are best in commenting upon the horrors of this grecome play, which presents a young and beautiful heroine hartering her body to the man she loves as the price of the life of her rival, the man she loves. The fiendish delight of the treacherous tyrant as he gloats over the anguish of the victim of his lust, while she listens to the shrieks of her lover under torture in the adjoining apartment, is but one of the repulsive incidents of this forbidding drama. That it furnishes Madame Bernhardt with opportunities for the fullest display of the varied phases of vehement passion, of which she is the greatest living mistress cannot be denied; but the spectator, moved by contending emotions of admiration and disgust, cannot but deplore that such magnificent histrionic powers as those of the great French actress, should be exploited by means of so morbid and degrading a vehicle. Nothing but the exalted genius of the actress could render such a play as "La Tosca" tolerable. As it is, people will flock to see it for the sake of its chief exponent.

TOOLE'S.

"Turning to mirth all things of earth, as only John Toole can," the ever genial comedian on Saturday, after an exhilarating performance of "The Don," took the crowded audience assembled to give and take a temporary farewell into his confidence, telling them that he was off for a holiday on Monday to the Channel Islands, and that over how he meant to play "The Don," not only at each of the sister universities, but elsewhere on tour through the United Kingdom with a sly humourous reference to a recent turf trial for libel. Mr. Toole declared his intention to get into the "pig-ink," and as he had often done before, "ride Success." At the end of a running fire of jocosities rendered amazing by the comicality of the speaker, the merriment of our stage drolls, shaking hands with the portrait of one he claimed as his dearest friend—himself, took leave of those in the next rank of friendship facing him in his audience, until his return for the late winter season at Christmas.

"The Paper Chase," produced lately at a Strand matinee, when a notice of the performance was given in our columns, took the place of "The Don" at Toole's on Monday evening, and again excited the hilarity of the audience. As the confused old gentleman, setting everybody by the ears through the ludicrous consequences of his lapses of memory, Mr. L. Brough was as broadly funny as ever. The humour of the piece is, of course, that of farce as distinguished from comedy, but the extravagances of plot and character it displayed are at least consistent with themselves and each other. The excellent cast otherwise included Mr. Gardon, a new comer at this theatre, Mr. E. D. Ward, who was deservedly welcomed on his return to his old quarters, Miss Kate Phillips, and Miss Margaret Brough, a young lady who gave promise as a debutante. "The Paper Chase" will, no doubt, serve to fill the little playhouse in King William-street during the month of its occupancy by Mr. Brough.

SURREY.

Mr. F. A. Scudamore's play, "Is Life Worth Living?" produced for the first time in London at the Surrey Theatre on Monday night, is well described as a sensational drama. It is a new sensation to find a steam roller brought on to the stage and shunted into the front garden of a gentleman's house, while its manipulators go to play skittles. It is still more novel idea that a presumably mad woman should be able to set the machine in motion in order to crush to death a woman who has fallen in a swoon on the garden path. It is a curious conception for an author to create a dual part for an actress to enact the character of a forsaken wife in one scene and romp like a clown in another. It is to Miss Lytton's credit that she does her clowning well, the author, who plays a pantomime part all through the piece, with a vivacity that does not infringe on propriety so far as disarrangement of dress is concerned. It also looks like poking fun at an audience to ask them to believe that an itinerant silver king, travelling in a caravan should plant a trunkful of sovereigns on a country road in order to trap thieves, or that the latter, having succeeded in picking the lock and raising the lid of the box, it should shut down again and fix them as in stocks with their wrists secured in the top of the lid, thereby allowing the male thief to be well cudgeled by the male pantomime, and the female thief to be caned by the female clown. But all this really takes place in the so-called drama under notice, in addition to the quattre alluded to, being occasionally chased across the stage by a pantomime policeman. But the numerous audience that assembled on Monday night seemed thoroughly to enjoy Mr. Scudamore's latest production, no doubt on the principle that life is certainly worth living in this unreasonable weather if one goes to the theatre to witness a serious drama, and is treated instead to a rollicking and comic performance. The play is well staged, and Misses Lytton, Cassell, Wilhelme-Hayne, Misses Hallatt, Lingham, Hall, Wilson, and Scudamore acted their respective parts, such as they are, creditably.

Miss Annie Hughes is too refined an actress to waste her abilities for the expression of piquante humour and delicate sentiment upon the conventionalities of melodrama. It is therefore pleasant to hear that the services of this interesting young stage ingenue have been secured for the new Court Theatre, where she will be included in the cast of the English version of "Les Surprises des Divorcés," with which Mrs. John Wood inaugurate her management in September.—Whenever "La Tosca" in its British dress is produced by Mr. Mare at his new theatre, the Garrick, the character of the heroine will be impersonated by Mrs. Bernhardt herself, the English actress of all others best qualified to interpret this, the most painfully difficult of Sardou's heroines.—The American debutante, Mrs. Brown Potter, was lately helping Madame Bernhardt to learn English, and reciprocally improving her own French accent under the tuition of the great actress. So runs the rumour in Paris, where it is further said that next year a London, and afterwards in New York, the were cut by the broken glass.

famous Sarah is to play Romeo to the Juliet of the ambitious aspirant. This report, which seems scarcely credible, must be taken with a big query at its tail.—Mr. E. L. Stevenson is dramatising one of his stories for Miss Calhoun.

The rumour is again denied upon authority that "Dorothy" is to be removed to the new Lyceum. This perennial opera will be contained at the Prince of Wales's to the end of its run, of which no sign is apparent after 700 representations.—At Mr. D'Albertson's matinees, there will be, in addition to a tempting selection of dramatic and vocal entertainments, a military assault of arms by picked men of a well-known Volunteer corps.—This week sees the last of Mr. Wilson Barrett and "Bon My Chree" at the Princess's, where on Monday evening Miss Hawthorne revives "The Shadows of a Great City," with Mr. Harry Nicholls resuming his original character. "The Still Alarm," with its sensational horning and departure of the fire-engine is to follow on the 20th inst.—The ludicrous failure of "A Lesson to Landlords," the "rude absurdity" produced on the Strand on Tuesday afternoon, should be a lesson to managers not to depopularise their theatres by such crude presentations.—The Royalty with "The Scarlet Letter" and the Olympic with "The Pointaine," have both closed their doors.—The only novelty of next week will be the production of "The Union Jack" at the Adelphi on Thursday.—Mr. Augustus Harris has presented his rare collection of old play bills to the British Museum.—An interim dividend on the London Pavilion shares for the past six months, equal to 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared.—The building of the new theatre in West-street, Brighton, will be commenced in October next.

The annual music hall sports take place on Monday at Stamford Bridge grounds.—During the month of June twenty-four new plays were produced in London and eleven in the provinces, against eleven produced in Paris during the same period.

PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES. Judging from the crowded appearance of the Paragon on Monday evening last, the East-enders are fully aware of the exceptional and magnificent entertainment provided by Mr. Thiodon. Musical hall habits are familiar with Mr. Charles Godfrey's stirring military sketch, "On Guard," which has been reconstructed and placed upon the stage with the completeness characteristic of the Paragon. This sketch was enthusiastically received by the audience, who loudly applauded Mr. Godfrey in the opening scene, and sympathised with the forsaken old warrior in the final act. Miss Cora Cardigan contributes solos on the piccolo, and the Sisters Grosvenor prove themselves duettists. Mr. Carl Hertz performed his astonishing bird-cage specialty, and also several good card tricks. The Paragon stage is well adapted for the class of business tendered by the Leopold Brothers, who create merriment by their antics in a clever pantomimic essay. Messrs. Somers and Boswell give an entertaining musical sketch, while Messrs. Sweeney and Ryland make a decided hit with an impromptu parody of "On Guard." As acrobats, the Jackleys are well to the front. The serio-comic and patriotic verses of Miss Marie Le Blanc are well received, as are also the duets of the Sisters Milton. Other interesting essays are also contributed by Miss Minnie Cunningham, Mr. F. Cairns, the Three Carnos, O'Brien and Bedding.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The entertainment given at the Agricultural Hall by M. D'Arc with his "Fantoches Francais" is a very clever and amusing one, especially for young people. The manner in which the marionettes are manipulated is wonderful. In three scenes from "Bleak House" the acting of Jo is natural and life-like. The characters in an ebony minstrel scene are also deftly and humorously worked. But the most clever and enjoyable portion of the entertainment is the pantomimic version of "Blue Beard." Some of our clowns and pantomimists could get hints for their next Yuletide essay from M. D'Arc's marionettes.

The Alhambra employes' athletic sports at Harrow-on-the-Hill, last Monday, proved a great success, a fact in great measure due to the fine management of Mr. Charles Morton, who also officiated as judge with equal ability. Thirteen entries conveyed the competitors and their friends to the arena of action, and an early start was made owing to the company having to return to town in time for their business duties. A varied programme, including races for ladies, created much amusement and keen competition. Miss Thomas won the final heat of the 100 yards race for ladies, Miss Crook being second, and Miss Steel third. The Misses Thurso obtained capture in the 50 yards potato race, and Linda Linton came second. At a short distance, with Miss Dixie a good third, Miss Bradford defeated a good field in the 100 yards handicap; Miss C. Powell won the egg and spoon race; and Miss Bailey took the consolation prize. The gentlemen's race resulted as follows—100 yards race, final heat: M. Jacob, jun., 1; B. Garrett, 2; H. Berringer, 3; 120 yards hurdle race: M. Jacob, jun., 1; B. Garrett, 2; G. Dyball, 3; 120 yards handicap: G. Spence, 1; J. Higgins, 2; T. Finch, 3; 100 yards hurdle race: B. Garrett and J. Hobson, 1; 100 yards veteran race: J. Lawrence, 1; 100 yards handicap: G. Sparrowhawk, 1; H. Miller, 2; J. Higgins, 3. After the races the company dined at the King's Head, Harrow-on-the-Hill, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Morton, and then all returned to town, thoroughly pleased with the day's outing.

The votes tendered in connection with the Society managerial competition, placed Mr. E. V. Page (Cambridge), Mr. A. Treasider (Canterbury), and Mr. H. J. Hitchins (Empire), at the head of the Cambridge Music Hall, respectively on the 5th inst., at the Cambridge Music Hall, respectively presented with a gold watch, a diamond pin, and a silver cigarette case, by Mr. W. F. Goldberg.

A sumptuously furnished new foyer has been added to the attractions at the London Pavilion. The ornamental wall at the back of the box-lounge on the first tier has been demolished, and a space 30ft. in length by 18ft. in breadth thereby added. This space has been separated from the rest of the box-lounge by a screen of plate-glass and wrought-iron grilles, richly decorated and hung with dark silk velvet draperies. It is decorated in gold and crimson, and contains some large mirrors framed in plush. The ceiling is panelled and decorated with flowers and scroll-work on a gold ground, and is relieved by a deep cornice richly gilt.

A matinée will be given at the Globe Theatre on July 26th in aid of "the Buttercup and Daisies Fund," which was established by Miss Edith Woodworth to give, once a year, a day in the country to a number of poor children.

COOPERAGE EXHIBITION.

The Lord Mayor and sheriffs attended on Wednesday at the People's Palace, Mile End-road, for the purpose of opening the Cooperage Exhibition, promoted by the Coopers' Company. The Lord Mayor, having inspected the exhibition, proceeded to the great hall of the palace, which was densely crowded.—Mr. William Holborn, master of the Coopers' Company, expressed the thanks of the ancient guild which he represented to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in coming down to open the exhibition.—The Lord Mayor, in reply, said that he had been greatly pleased with what he had seen. There was no doubt that to become a good cooper a man must do his best to excel, as it was a difficult trade to learn. Exhibitions such as this elevated the workman, and tended to make him a better citizen. With regard to foreign competition, it was by means of technical education and exhibitions of this character that we should be helped in our struggle for supremacy.—The Lord Mayor, having declared that the exhibition was open, the proceedings terminated with cheer for the Coopers' Company and the Lord Mayor.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN CAMDEN ROAD. Shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday morning an omnibus, owned by Mr. W. H. Fisher, was proceeding from the Brecknock public-house, Camden-road, to Victoria Station, laden with passengers, when, just after passing Camden-road Station, the front axle broke, overturning the vehicle on the pavement. Two passengers were seriously injured, and were conveyed in carts to the nearest hospital. The other passengers were badly shaken and bruised, and the horses

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.]

The mobilisation of the first minor manoeuvres at Alderhot, Wimbledon camp, and a snow storm at rural Wood Green have all burst upon us at once in this merry month of July. Personally the snow storm offers the greatest scope for high falutin writing, but on this subject I will hold my hand, for as one of its victims, the hand is not just now exactly the instrument by which to place on paper the eccentricities of the weather. It is satisfactory, however, to note that in spite of many quantities of atmospherical drawbacks, the shooting on the common has been remarkably good, and that in point of accuracy of aim and precision the last year of the annual outing of the members of the N.E.A. promises to be the best.

Just one word about the feet. It is, according to my way of thinking, strange that the R.N.A.V.'s have not been asked to take part in the manoeuvres. There was a fine field open to them, but for some reason or other "My lords" have excluded them from the scene of operations. No class of men know better than themselves how essential it is that they should go to sea for a few weeks every year, and I am firmly convinced that no body of men more desire to have the opportunity afforded them than they do. Yet now for some unknown reason they are debarred this privilege, and that, too, just at a time when public attention is being called to the condition of the Navy, and the means which we possess of defending our coast against an enemy. It is not too late for such men as Lord Brassey to call attention to the subject.

There is another matter, also, which might with advantage be alluded to. I refer to the operations which are now taking place in the neighbourhood of Alderhot. The military authorities appear to have acted more liberally than the naval with respect to these manoeuvres, for towards the close of them Volunteers are to be allowed to be present. But why during the last week only? Surely at a place like Alderhot it does not make much difference whether a handful of Volunteers are present at the commencement or the close of the operations. I often think that with regard to such campaigns the Volunteers are unfairly handicapped by the military authorities in being restricted to time. Hero we have a very interesting series of minor operations going on, which in all probability will extend over a month or six weeks, and yet the attendance of the Volunteers is to be restricted to the last week of the manoeuvres. The Government demand increased efficiency on the part of the Volunteers, and they in return very rightly say, we agree to your conditions, only give us a chance of acquiring that knowledge of drill and military discipline that shall make us efficient.

It appears, however, that from some red tapism or other the month of August is thought the proper and the only time at which Volunteers can go to Alderhot, and then the number is so limited that we few derive any benefit from visiting the camp. Now, in various parts of England, May, June, July, August, and September, are months in which men can be well spared from their business, but yet practically they are unable to visit Alderhot because the War Office, from some unexplained reason or other, thinks proper to limit their visit to eight days in August. If the authorities were really in earnest in their desire to bring the Volunteers up to the standard of efficiency they profess they are, permission should be given to colonels of regiments to take their men there at times when they can best be spared from the usual avocations of life.

With Wimbledon on I should feel inclined to let my pen have a rest, but for one or two subjects of pressing importance which present themselves to me. There is the well-known question of the future meetings of the association cropping up, and the opinions of the Volunteers themselves on this matter, which, of course, is worthy of very grave consideration. But writing on this subject, I find, as predicted, there is a very general opinion expressed hostile to meeting in Richmond Park. Cobham, in dealing with the question, says, "apart from any sentimental considerations from the inevitable depreciation of property, and the certain inconvenience to the residents in the neighbourhood, there are other objections grave and insuperable to the acquisition of Richmond Park in succession to Wimbledon. It is so near London, and is so surrounded with houses and enclosures, that with the continually increasing range of small arms to which no precise limits can be assigned, it would be impossible to get a reasonable approach to absolute safety. Accidents would occur causing panic, then agitation, and eventually another removal." What we really do want is a site far removed from the haunts of man, which shall be the property of the association, and open for purposes of practice at any period of the year. This cannot be obtained without a site at the cost of £1,000 a year.

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The same authority, writing on the duty of Volunteer brigades, remarks that although it is too soon yet to criticise the War Office scheme, there are signs of a dual control as regards the brigades. Should this be the case it is much to be deplored, for it will cause endless friction, and must be productive of evil. It should ever be borne in mind that the Volunteers cannot give up much of their time to purposes of military instruction, and that all they do give should be to one end only, namely, the defence

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The same authority, writing on the duty of Volunteer brigades, remarks that although it is too soon yet to criticise the War Office scheme, there are signs of a dual control as regards the brigades. Should this be the case it is much to be deplored, for it will cause endless friction, and must be productive of evil. It should ever be borne in mind that the Volunteers cannot give up much of their time to purposes of military instruction, and that all they do give should be to one end only, namely, the defence

of the nation. With Wimbledon on I should feel inclined to let my pen have a rest, but for one or two subjects of pressing importance which present themselves to me. There is the well-known question of the future meetings of the association cropping up, and the opinions of the Volunteers themselves on this matter, which, of course, is worthy of very grave consideration. But writing on this subject, I find, as predicted, there is a very general opinion expressed hostile to meeting in Richmond Park. Cobham, in dealing with the question, says, "apart from any sentimental considerations from the inevitable depreciation of property, and the certain inconvenience to the residents in the neighbourhood, there are other objections grave and insuperable to the acquisition of Richmond Park in succession to Wimbledon. It is so near London, and is so surrounded with houses and enclosures, that with the continually increasing range of small arms to which no precise limits can be assigned, it would be impossible to get a reasonable approach to absolute safety. Accidents would occur causing panic, then agitation, and eventually another removal." What we really do want is a site far removed from the haunts of man, which shall be the property of the association, and open for purposes of practice at any period of the year. This cannot be obtained without a site at the cost of £1,000 a year.

In future there can be no excuse for Volunteers resigning without giving the proper notice, for I find a general order has been issued to the effect that "when a Volunteer gives fourteen days' notice in writing of his intention to quit his corps, the commanding officer will at once cause him to be informed of the obligation imposed on him of delivering up his arms, clothing, &c., and of paying up all money due, or becoming due, by him under the rules of the corps. Now this point is clearly understood, I hope we shall hear less of summonses being taken out in police courts."

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authority," seem determined to be as exclusive as ever. They have resolved to have a pleasant little outing all to themselves this year at West Drayton, where they are going into camp on the 2nd of next month. They might pitch their tents in a more unpleasant spot, for when liberally paid, they will have ample opportunity afforded them of forgetting they are soldiers, and of indulging in the gentle art which all Waltonians love so well.

The work done by the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction appears to be bearing very good fruit. At a recent official inspection of a class representing no less than eleven metropolitan Volunteers by Colonel Sheldrake, Grenadier Guards, that distinguished officer stated that he could consistently recommend each man for the Army ambulance certificate. This is praise indeed. I understand that the next class is to meet early in October at the headquarters of the London Scottish.

When noticing the circumstance of a detachment of mounted infantry passing the flag-staff with the butt-end of their rifles resting on their thighs, it was far from my intention to infer there was anything irregular in such a proceeding. On the contrary. According to the regulations, I find it is written: "In case the corps is required to march past it will receive the words of command, 'Advance arms, divisions, right wheel,' 'walk,' 'march,' 'forward,' and will proceed to walk past at a walk, each division getting the command 'eyes right' on completion of the wheel, and 'carry arms' (i.e., place the butt of rifle on upper part of right thigh) at the second marker. If a trot or gallop past is ordered it is performed with 'advance arms.'

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migrants who ruin the labour market, burden the rates, and facilitate the spread of infectious diseases by their filthy personal habits? As the low-class Chinese are to the Australians, so are the low-class refuse of the European continent to us. We are literally overwhelmed by them as it is; and to take any steps towards relieving the pressure of over-population without damming the flood of foreign immigration would be idiotic, not to say suicidal. Why, after all, should we be more tender-hearted to foreign paupers than other countries? Why should our country be made the dustbin of Europe into which the rabbis of all countries may be shot with impunity? State colonisation, by all means; but with it State restriction—and rigorous restriction—of undesirable foreign immigration.

The trial and acquittal of Police-constable Russell at the Old Bailey on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury will give the public a useful lesson in the art of reserving judgment until facts are fully known, and not jumping to hasty conclusions. It will be remembered that Constable Russell was accused of committing perjury in the case of a man named Baker and his wife, who were charged at Wandsworth with being drunk and disorderly last Easter time. The case looked very black against the constable, and Mr. Montagu Williams, who ought to know what he is about in such affairs as this, expressed himself thoroughly dissatisfied, not only with the conduct of Russell, but also with that of all the constables connected with the case. Russell was prosecuted by the Treasury, and was tried last session, when the jury could not agree upon a verdict. At the second trial, which ended last Tuesday, he was triumphantly acquitted, the Recorder declaring that he left the court without reproach. Furthermore, the Recorder commented on the evidence of the prosecution just as severely as Mr. Williams had done upon that of the police. Sensible people will be more than ever convinced of the supreme necessity of patience when tempted to jump to hasty conclusions in cases of charges against the police.

The Rotherham Board of Guardians have carried new con., a motion that a reward of £2 shall be offered for the apprehension of men who have deserted their wives and families, and also for the arrest of women similarly guilty. This is said to be the average reward offered by several unions in these cases. The gentleman who proposed the motion insisted strongly on the necessity of such a course, and stated that there were in the Rotherham Workhouse at that time seventeen women who had been deserted with an average of forty-one children. Unfortunately, this state of things is only too common all over the country, a melancholy fact of which we ourselves have abundant evidence. The dastardly crime of desertion is growing in frequency, and it is high time that special measures were adopted by Government as well as by guardians of the poor to bring the offenders to book. A wife-deserter who chooses to shave his beard and leave the neighbourhood where he is known is safe from detection and punishment under the present system. A substantial reward for the apprehension of cowards of this class would, no doubt, have the salutary effect of materially diminishing the number of helpless women and children at present chargeable upon rate-payers of the country.

ROBBING A MOTHER.

Two boys, named Ernest Arthur Tucker and Stuart Berner, and Lizzie Berner, the mother of the latter, were charged, before Mr. Plowden, at Wandsworth Police Court, with stealing and receiving about £65, belonging to Harriet Tucker, a married woman, living in Ringford-road, Wandsworth.—The prosecutrix said the prisoner Ernest was her son. On Monday afternoon she missed the money from a cash-box, which had been forced open, and which she left in her bedroom. She went in search of Ernest, but could not find him.—Florence Tucker, the daughter of the prosecutrix, deposed to having seen Ernest leave her mother's bed-room by the window. The other boy kept watch, and both walked away together.—Detective-sergeant Rowan said that in consequence of information he went to the residence of the female prisoner in Herden-road, and inquired for Ernest. Stuart Berner told the witness that Tucker was not there, and closed the door in his face. He, however, regained admission, and saw the woman, who made an attempt to eject him from the house. Ernest Tucker came from the back and the witness accused him of the robbery. Tucker took him to a bed-room and gave him a purse containing some silver. He then went to the front garden and handed him another purse, which contained £46 10s. in gold and 2s. 9d. in silver. Witness said that was not all. Tucker then said that he gave some of the money to the boy Berner, and bought a bottle of brandy and four bottles of soda water. The woman stated that she did not know that Ernest Tucker was in the house.—Sergeant Heavy proved to finding a bottle of brandy in the woman's bed-room. He received a purse containing a small sum of money from the prisoner Stuart.—Mr. Plowden remanded the prisoners for inquiry.

A BRUTAL FATHER.

Before the Birmingham magistrate, Henry Bassett, a shoemaker, living in a court in Moseley-street, was charged with throwing his son, Harry Bassett, through a bed-room window, and causing him grievous bodily harm. The prisoner went home drunk on the night of the 8th inst., and after assaulting his wife and five of his children, and smashing the furniture in the lower rooms, proceeded upstairs, where he encountered the boy Harry, who was hiding to escape his father's violence. According to the boy's statement, the prisoner lifted him up, and deliberately threw him through the window, which was 12ft. from the ground. In the fall the boy sustained a severe compound fracture of one of his legs, and is now an inpatient at the Queen's Hospital. The father was remanded.

MURDER BY A LADY.

The trial of Miss Bellina Prior, daughter of the late Colonel Prior, on the charge of having, in the kitchen of her mother's house, at Vicar's Hill, Armagh, on the 27th of March, murdered a girl 3 years of age by drowning her in the kitchen boiler, took place at Armagh on Wednesday. Owing to the position of the prisoner, and the peculiarity of the case, great interest was taken in the proceedings, and the court was crowded. The prisoner has been in a lunatic asylum since the commission of the crime.—A large number of witnesses were examined, among them being three doctors.—The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the prisoner was insane when she committed the act.—She was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

The body of Lord Robert Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminster, who died in Constantinople while travelling with his tutor, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, on board the steamer *Britannia*, and was conveyed to Chester.

AFFAIRS OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Committee of Investigation Appointed.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London School Board on Thursday, the Rev. J. E. Diggle presiding, a question of privilege was raised by Mr. Gover. He said that on the 6th inst., a recreation ground was opened at Peasey in connection with which the Lewisham Board of Works gave a dinner, at which Mr. Helby and other members of the London School Board were present. The health of the Metropolitan Board of Works was proposed—(laughter)—and in response three members of the Metropolitan Board spoke, and referred to the charges made against their board. Mr. Helby, who followed, stated that other public bodies—the London School Board and the Asylums Board—ought to take warning by the example of the Metropolitan Board of Works. (Hear, hear.) In proposing the health of the Lewisham Board, Mr. Gover referred to the matter, and said that so far as he was concerned he should certainly have no objection to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the proceedings of the London School Board. Mr. Helby then proposed the last toast, and made a direct attack upon him (Mr. Gover) by referring to what he had said about the School Board, and by stating that things on the board were as bad or worse than at the Metropolitan Board of Works. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He did not know it was a laughing matter, for Mr. Helby had openly implied that the school board did not conduct its affairs honestly. Mr. Helby should be called upon to substantiate that statement.—In answer to the chairman, Mr. Gover said that the precise statement of privilege was that he, as a member of the board and that body at large, were charged with want of honesty in conducting the affairs of the board. (Laughter.)—The Chairman said that it was extremely inconvenient for members, on the eve of a contested election, being at liberty to make statements on a question of privilege, which could only be said to apply to themselves.—Mr. Gover, after some discussion, obtained precedence to ask certain questions of Mr. Helby in reference to what took place at the dinner. He asked Mr. Helby, among other things, whether he was aware of any charge or fact of corruption in relation to the affairs of the board affecting any member.—Mr. Helby did not recognise Mr. Gover's right to administer interrogatories, but when the proper time came he would be prepared to adopt such a course as the circumstances required.—Mr. Gover having obtained precedence, then moved—"That a special committee be appointed to investigate any allegations of corruption affecting any member or officer of the board, and to report."—Mr. Olding seconded the motion, and, after some discussion, a division was demanded, when the motion was carried by 21 votes to 10.

HE WASN'T BOUND TO KEEP HER.

William Jeffrey, an elderly man, who was described as a clerk out of employment, was re-examined at Wandsworth Police Court, on the charge of causing the death of a woman named Mary Sandford, with whom he cohabited, at 9, Alfred-street, Battersea Park-road, by not providing her with proper nourishment. Mr. Sims now appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. John Haynes for the accused. Inspector Jarvis watched the case on behalf of the police. The facts have already been published. The prisoner cohabited with the woman, who was found on the 11th of June dead in her room, which was destitute of the necessities of life. She was literally alive with vermin, in an emaciated condition, and covered with bad sores. The actual cause of death was congestion of the lungs, but it was accelerated, according to the statement of Dr. Kempster, through want, neglect, and proper care. Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Haynes took a technical objection—that the prisoner was not bound to support the deceased, she not being his wife.—Mr. Plowden agreed that the deceased could have left the prisoner at any moment, and he could her, and he was not in any way bound by law either to keep or feed her.—The prisoner was therefore discharged.

"THE MYSTERY OF A HANSON CAB."

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Edmund Raymond Fulton (carrying on business as Fulton and Company) v. Joseph Eliisa came on for hearing. Mr. Bassett Hopkins appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ralph Griffin for the defendant.—This was an action for breach of contract, in which damages were claimed, and in which judgment had been awarded to go by default in the High Court. The plaintiff is an advertisement contractor, carrying on business at No. 50, Finsbury-square; and the defendant is a cab proprietor, of Blue Yard, Duncan-street, Islington. From the opening statement of counsel it appeared that on the 23rd of February, 1855, an agreement was entered into by the defendant to let the plaintiff twenty cabs for the purpose of affixing advertisements on the dickeys. Mr. Hopkins said of late years various means had been taken advantage of for the purposes of advertising, but it struck the plaintiff some years ago that hansom cabs had not been "exploited." He entered into negotiations with the defendant, and the outcome was the agreement in respect of the alleged breach of which the action was brought. About this time a play was being performed at the Princess's Theatre, entitled "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," and plaintiff hired the cabs for the purpose of advertising the play, having made arrangements with the management of the theatre for the purpose. It appeared, however, that after the plates had been affixed, the cab-drivers objected, counsel said he supposed because they were not sufficiently aristocratic. (Laughter.) Accordingly they adopted various devices to hide them, hanging their coats over them, &c. (A laugh.) Defendant had also the privilege of having his cab allowed into Ludgate Hill Station, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Company also took exception to the advertisement, the public would not ride in the cabs, and the result was that defendant told the plaintiff he could not continue the advertisement. Plaintiff claimed £131 damages. He had agreed to pay defendant £d. a week per cab, and the theatre had agreed to pay him £a. a week, but being dissatisfied refused to pay anything. £23 had been paid into court.—Ultimately, the jury found a verdict for £30, including the amount paid into court.

RELEASE AND RE-ARREST OF MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN, M.P.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Monaghan, and Mr. Thomas Byrne, town commissioner, Ballinasloe, were released on Wednesday morning from Tullamore Prison on the expiration of the sentence of three months' imprisonment for speeches at Four Roads, Roscommon. Mr. O'Brien was immediately re-arrested, and transferred under an escort to Kilkenny Gaol, to undergo a second sentence of three months for a speech at Gorebridge.

A FATAL FALL.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an inquest was held by Mr. Langham on the body of William Woodbury, aged 58, blacksmith, lately living in Clerkenwell Close, who died from a fractured skull, caused by falling downstairs. It was stated that about a couple of years ago the deceased was arrested on suspicion of being a Fenian, but was subsequently discharged, as there was no evidence against him. Since then he had been given to drink. On the 30th ult. he was in the Three Kings public-house, Clerkenwell Close. He went upstairs into the coffee-room, and returning subsequently into the bar, fell down the whole of the flight of stairs. He was insensible when picked up, and in that condition was taken to the hospital, where he died last Monday from fracture of the skull. He was drunk when admitted into the hospital.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AT BARNET.

On going to business on Thursday morning George Dixon, an assistant in the employ of Mr. Salmon, oil merchant, of Barnet, found his employer drowned in a large water tank at the rear of the premises, his feet protruding from the tank. The police were summoned, and what appeared at first like an accident turned out to be a case of determined suicide, for on his removal it was found that he had tied a heavy weight round his neck.

At an inquest held on Thursday at North Perrott, near Cawkerne, on the body of a young farmer named Kendall, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. It was stated the deceased has been disappointed in love. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

A CONSTABLE JUSTIFIED.

Perjury on the Other Side.

At the Central Criminal Court this week, George Russell, constable 200 W. of the Metropolitan Police force, pleaded not guilty to a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed at the Wandsworth Police Court on April 2nd last. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Lawless appeared for the defence.—The case was tried at the court last session, when the jury were unable to agree. The story given by the witnesses for the prosecution was to the effect that, on the night of Saturday, March 1st, a young woman named Hannah Williams, while in the Battersea Park-road, accidentally ran against the prisoner, who was in uniform. She said that he gave her a smack in the face with his open hand. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, her uncle and aunt, were close by. Baker asked him what he meant by striking the young woman, and after two or three words Russell and another constable arrested Baker on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Mrs. Baker and Hannah followed to the police station. The constable then alleged that Mrs. Baker attempted to rescue her husband, and he "ran in" too, charged also with being drunk. Baker received severe injuries on the head, and he stated that they were inflicted by a constable named Hester while he was in the cell. Both Baker and his wife swore that they were not drunk, and they were corroborated by witnesses. When they were at the police court Mr. Montagu Williams, made some severe remarks about the evidence given by the police inspector and three constables, and said he did not believe them. Hence the prosecution.—Mr. Geoghegan's defence was a general denial of the statements made, and he cross-examined the witnesses at great length to show discrepancies in their evidence.—William Hester, the police-constable who was alleged to have assaulted the man Baker as he was being taken into the police station, was examined, and swore in the most positive manner that no such assault was committed by him; he could not have had any motive for assaulting Baker, as he had never seen him before. He also stated that for five years he had worn a silver ring on his left hand, and this ring had no stone in it. The witness also stated that in his opinion Baker and his wife were both drunk when they were brought to the police-station. Another police-constable corroborated Hester as to no assault having been committed by him. He also stated that he heard Mrs. Baker call the constable Gallagher a very offensive name, and say that she would swing for him. The witness likewise stated that Baker and his wife were drunk when they were brought to the station.—Inspector Spencer, who took the charge at the station, positively contradicted Baker and his wife as to what occurred when the charge was taken. Mrs. Baker was charged with being drunk and making use of bad language, and called the police "monkey-faced bastards" and other opprobrious names. She was advised to go away, when her husband interfered and was very violent, and they were obliged to take him into custody, when his wife attempted to rescue him.—This witness, it appeared, had been twenty-three years in the police force, and had risen from the position of a constable to his present rank. After some other witnesses had been examined, Mr. Lucas, the superintendent of the division, was called and stated that the defendant bore a good character, and no complaint had ever been made against him, or any of the other constables who had been examined.—This concluded the case for the defendant, and Mr. Geoghegan replied.—The witness, after a short deliberation, found the defendant not guilty.

What is to be Done for Him?

Mr. Howard Vincent will on Tuesday next ask the Home Secretary if his attention has been drawn to the case of Police-constable George Russell, of the W Division, metropolitan police, who has twice stood his trial for alleged perjury, the jury in the first case failing to agree, and in the second acquitting the defendant; and if, under such circumstances, the full costs incurred by the constable, in defending himself against charge, declared by the learned recorder "to have been supported by more falsehoods than he had ever heard told about the same thing in all his experience of thirty years," will be repaid, and the Director of Public Prosecutions instructed to consider the institution of proceedings against the false witness.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon a fatal boating accident occurred at Inglenore, Arnside, in the Lake District. Mr. M. Thompson, Miss E. Thompson, and two other lady visitors were sailing in Mr. Thompson's open boat, when encountering a sudden gust of wind, the boat filled and sank. Mr. Thompson was towing his punt, but it being hauled close up sank also. There were two lifebuoys on board, but they were tied fast. The ladies were rescued by boats cruising about, while others were hastily manned and put off from the shore. Though they rowed about the spot some time, Mr. Thompson's body was not recovered.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

A shocking case of suicide has occurred at the infirmary at Peterborough. A man named Shacklock jumped out of bed and cut his throat with a razor in the presence of a number of other patients. They were so terrified that they were unable to call for assistance for some time, but at last one of them managed to crawl along the floor and pull the nurse's bell.

STARTLING DISCOVERY IN VIENNA

An engine-driver in Vienna having been arrested for robbery, his house was searched by the police. They found stowed away under the roof quite a arsenal of revolvers, dynamite cartridges, and fuses. They discovered also a quantity of prussic acid and other poisons, and a number of Anarchist papers.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS.

On Thursday afternoon a fatal affray occurred in the East-end between two brothers, named Talbot, butchers, of Watney-street, Commercial-road. The elder brother, aged 21, threatened to strike the younger, who challenged him to do it. Blows were exchanged, and the younger brother, drawing a knife, stabbed the other, who died on being conveyed to the London Hospital. The younger Talbot, aged 16, afterwards gave himself up to the police.

BITING A POLICEMAN'S EAR OFF.

Felix Scott, a powerful negro, was on Thursday remanded by the Liverpool stipendiary, on the charge of biting off the ear of a policeman named Beattie, who was trying to arrest him, a month ago. Beattie had been in the hospital since, and Scott disappeared, but on Wednesday night he was arrested at a boxing competition in Liverpool where he had just won the 1st. championship belt of England and Scotland. The detective stepped into the ring and arrested him, Scott going quietly to the police-station.

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O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S COMMANDS.

The Kerry Man "Cannot Tell."

At the Maryborough Assizes, the trial of John Loane for a Moonlight outrage in county Kerry, when the house of Jas. Riordan was attacked, has occupied considerable attention. A threatening letter was left at the house on the occasion of the outrage, and it was alleged that this was written by the father of the prisoner. The father's brother was called to prove this, but the judge rejected the evidence.

The father's brother, however, said they were not on good terms, and had a dispute about a farm, during

which his brother told him that he would get a bullet put through him, and witness's son was shot at last November.—Denis Loane, the prisoner's father, was afterwards called as a witness for the defence. This conversation occurred between him and the counsel for the Crown: How often were you in America?—Witness: I should say three or four times, possibly six times. I went there first in 1862, and last, when I was evicted two years ago. I had a place in a factory in America at £20 a month.—Did you bring anything back with you on any of these trips? I helped the family on.—Yes, you brought some coin with you; but what else?—Only myself. I saw Kerrymen and others on the other side.—Did you see O'Donovan Rossa there?—Yes, I saw O'Donovan Rossa several times in New York and spoke to him. Generally a good many people do that. I spoke to him only on my last two visits.—And did he give you commands?—Witness: In reference to business.—What sort of business do you think?—Witness: I cannot tell. What you may believe yourself.—On your oath what do you believe in?—Witness: I am hinting at "the commands?"—Witness: I cannot tell, what are you mean by commands about the business?—Witness: I cannot answer.—Tell me, do you know any person in America that goes by the Number "12"?—Witness: No, sir.—Mr. Justice Johnson: I should interpose to tell the witness that if he thinks the answers to these questions will incriminate him he need not answer unless he sees fit.—Mr. Molloy: Sir, had you a correspondence with "No. 12"?—Witness: I will not answer that.—What parcels did you bring back with you from America besides clothes or money?—Nothing else.—Do you know what a "Bomber" is?—Well, I have got an idea.—What is your idea?—A man looking for liquor or drink.—Do you know what a bomb means, or a shell?—I don't know really what you mean.—The witness was then examined as to an explosion which took place at Edensburn House, which is occupied by Mr. Hussey. He however, declared that that took place whilst he was in America. From the evidence it appeared that the moonlighting party were put to flight by Riordan and his sons, after several shots had been fired by the party. A slip of paper was found near containing the words, "Murder of informer. It is a great charity to put them down." The father of the prisoner tried to prove an alibi, and in cross-examination denied that he had a commission from O'Donovan Rossa when an explosion occurred sometime ago at the house of Mr. Hussey, J.P.—The prisoner was found guilty, but sentence was deferred.

THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE NUISANCE.

At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, Mr. Vaughan sat specially to hear cases arising out of the recent Saturday afternoon assemblies in Trafalgar-square.—The first case taken was a charge against John James Norman, electrician, for assaulting Police-constable Samuel Howard, 17 AR. Mr. Poland, instructed by Sir A. Stevenson, prosecuted; Mr. E. D. Lewis appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Poland proceeded to examine Constable Howard, who deposed that on Saturday, the 30th June, there was a crowd on the terraces in Trafalgar-square obstructing the pavement from the parapet to the roadway. He, with other constables in uniform, asked the people to pass along. They moved for some distance, and then returned. Amongst those present was the defendant Norman, who struck the witness in the face with his clenched fist. Before the witness had seen the defendant, and heard him urge the people not to move away. After he had been struck the witness took the defendant into custody. He said when arrested, "All right, I will go quietly." He did

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS--Monday.

The Outbreak in Zululand.
Lord Knepp, replying to Lord Granville, had a telegram, dated 8th July, from Sir A. Havelock, in reference to the disturbances in South Africa. It stated that the natives of the coast district to the north of Zululand had taken part in the rebellion; that an attack on the magistrate of the district was threatened, and that the British troops had given assistance. Sir A. Havelock was confident that the forces now in Zululand were sufficient for the restoration of good order, unless any unexpected complication arose. The noble lord added that our duty was to advance and put down Diniulu and prevent further resistance to British authority, and when that was done it would be easy to treat the other chiefs who had risen against us with leniency.

Peers at Elections.

The **Lord Chancellor** moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the Inter-vacation of Peers and Prelates in Parliament-Elections. He said that by the common law a peer had no right to vote at an election, but by a misunderstanding it had been held that he had no right to take an ordinary interest in an election. He believed there was not the slightest foundation for such a view. The committee had reported that as a resolution of one House could not affect the law, it was unnecessary to take any action upon the report of the House of Commons as to the continuance of peers in Parliamentary elections to be a breach of privilege.—Lord Emslie supported the motion, and Lord Herschell accepted the principle of the report.—Lord Granville thought there was no practical necessity for a declaration on the subject.—Lord Salisbury had known peers who had voted at university elections, and he himself had taken part in proceedings at elections after the writ had been issued. The only limit had been the power which the Commons had possessed up to a recent date of cancelling an election. So long as the Commons had that power no peer would care about interfering, as all his trouble might be thrown away. The more that public discussion was removed from Westminster, and carried on in public meetings, their lordships, not merely as peers, but simply as ordinary citizens, had an undoubted right to express their feelings as to who were the best men to rule the country. If they had no such power they were in a worse position than any other citizen.—The motion was agreed to.

The Protection of Our Commerce.

Lord Brassey called attention to the large expenditure on ships not effective for war or the protection of trade, his object being to impress on the Government the necessity of increasing the building of swift and powerful ships by diminishing the expenditure on those which were comparatively ineffective.—Lord Elphinstone, in reply, said that the noble lord's suggestions would be kept in view by the Admiralty when considering the building programme for the next year.

HOUSE OF COMMONS--Monday.

Trafalgar-square.

The **Home Secretary**, in reply to Mr. J. Stuart, said that the Government did not intend to introduce a bill for the regulation of public meetings in Trafalgar-square.—Mr. STUART thereupon gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill on the subject.

The Allegations Against Mr. Parnell.

Mr. W. H. SMITH replied to Sir W. Lawson, and also to Mr. Parnell, that he could not consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the truth of the charge made against Mr. Parnell. His feeling remained the same as in 1887, that the House was absolutely incompetent to inquire into them, and he had the less hesitation in saying this, as there existed in this country tribunals as to whose competence and absolute impartiality no doubt whatever could possibly exist.—Mr. PARNELL gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee, and ask the Government for a day to discuss that motion, in order that he might have an opportunity of repelling the foul and untruthful charges made against him.

The Local Government Bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the Local Government Bill in Committee. Rapid progress was made, Clauses 21 to 29 being added to the bill. An amendment was agreed to providing that the bases of the distribution of the Poor Law should be the average number of indoor paupers during the five financial years, instead of one year only, before the passing of the Act.—Mr. RITCHIE also agreed to the omission of the first sub-section of the 24th Clause, whereby power was withdrawn from the Home Secretary of requiring the County Council to place the police of the county in a state of efficiency.

HOUSE OF LORDS--Tuesday.

Reform of the House of Lords.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved the second reading of the House of Lords (Life Peers) Bill.—After some debate, Lord GRANVILLE referred to the Ministerial statement in the Commons that all bills, with the exception of the Local Government Bill, would be postponed to an autumn session. He assumed that this bill and the Discontinuance of Writs Bill would be postponed with the rest. He expressed his satisfaction at the favourable reception which the proposal for Life Peers had met with in the course of the debate.—Lord SALISBURY said there appeared to be a general opinion in favour of the second reading. As he understood, there was no possibility of the details of the bill being discussed in the Lower House during this session, he did not propose to go further with the measure than the second reading.—The bill was accordingly read a second time, and the order for the second reading of the bill enabling the House to expel a member was discharged.

HOUSE OF COMMONS--Tuesday.

Work to be Done.—An Autumn Session.

Mr. W. H. SMITH moved resolutions to put the Government in possession of all the time at the disposal of private members. He said it was absolutely necessary that the Government should persevere with the Local Government Bill, and bring it to a final conclusion. The section dealing with county councils and with the government of London it was absolutely necessary to proceed with, but the clauses relating to district councils might stand over till the early part of next session. He hoped the bill would be passed through committee in the course of this or next week. Supply would thereafter be taken up and proceeded with from day to day until it was concluded. He regarded the business he had mentioned as requiring to be disposed of before any suspension of the work of the session could be made. It would be a scandal if the bills which had been before the standing committees should not be carried, such as the Railway Rates Bill, the Employers' Liability Bill, the County Courts Bill, and others. There were next the provision for Imperial Defence, the Scotch Universities Bill, a bill not yet introduced for the constitution of a Ministry of Agriculture, the question of tithes, and these the Government felt it their duty to press forward to a decision. The Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary Bill, the measure dealing with technical education, and others, would have to be dropped or postponed. If the Local Government Bill and Supply were disposed of early in August he would propose an adjournment to the last week in October or the first week in November. When the House resumed in the autumn it would not be invited to enter upon any new legislation, but only to consider the bills already before Parliament.—In the course

of the discussion which followed, Lord E. CHURCHILL thought Mr. Smith too sanguine in believing that the Local Government Bill could be got through Committee in a fortnight. It would occupy at least four weeks, and Supply could not be completed in less than three. He urged that Supply should be completed before the adjournment, and the Local Government Bill deferred to the autumn session.—Mr. GLADSTONE said the wisest thing was for the House to accept the proposals of the Government. He trusted Mr. Smith would give them an assurance that the time of the House would not be taken up by the discussion of proposals for the reform of another branch of the Legislature.—Mr. W. H. SMITH assured Lord E. Churchill that the suggestion he had put forward had already been carefully weighed by the Government. The Local Government Bill must be passed before the end of September if it were to come into operation in 1889. No attempt would be made this year to ask the House to consider the Life Peers Bill.—After some discussion the resolutions were agreed to.

Local Government Bill.

This bill was resumed in Committee, and clauses 30 to 33, dealing with the application of the Act to boroughs, were agreed to, with some amendments. The London clauses were then proceeded with, and on the 36th clause, which provided that the metropolis should be a county of itself, with a county council, Mr. J. ROWLANDS moved an amendment that there should be no selected councillors in the London county council.—Mr. KIRKES did not feel justified in accepting the amendment, and thereby departing from the principle which had been adopted for the whole country.—The amendment was supported by Mr. LAWSON, Sir C. RUSSELL, and Mr. PICKERSGILL, and was under discussion when progress was reported at midnight.

COMMONS--Wednesday.

The Government of London.
The Local Government Bill was resumed in committee. On the 36th clause, which provided that London should be a county of itself with a county council, the discussion on Mr. J. ROWLANDS's amendment, that there should be no selected councillors in the London county council, was continued.—Mr. SHAW LEVENE expressed approval of the principles laid down in the London clauses, but feared the introduction of party politics into the selection of county councillors under the proposal of the Government as it stood.—Mr. BAUMANN supported the amendment, and deprecated the selection of men whose very respectability might be used as a screen for the shadiest transactions.—Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON maintained that the best men would be obtained by direct election.—Sir W. HARDCOURT said it came to this—that popular election, which was good enough for members of the House of Commons, was not good enough for the members of the county councils. If they had any faith in the people it should be left to them to elect the men they thought best able to administer their affairs.—Mr. W. LOWE contended that the bill only extended to London the system which the House had decided to impose on all the other county councils in the country. The Government were satisfied that they were doing that which would make the councils thoroughly efficient.—The committee divided, and the amendment was defeated by 192 to 148.—An amendment by Mr. FISHER, providing that the county councils should appoint the sheriffs instead of the Queen, was defeated by 157 to 155.

Mr. LAWSON moved the omission of the subsection of the clause which provided that the City should be a separate county of itself for the purpose of quarter sessions.—Mr. RITCHIE, in opposing the amendment, said the bill was not a scheme for a reform of the government of London, and was never intended to abolish the City as a governing area.—Sir W. HARDCOURT was glad to hear that the London clauses were not regarded as a final scheme for the government of the metropolis. When a great central government was created for London, the City could only continue to exist as a species of district council. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn. An amendment by Mr. Kitchie was agreed to, doubling the number of members in the county council. He accepted an amendment, moved by Mr. Sydney Buxton, that the number of aldermen in the London council should not exceed one-sixth of the whole number. Some formal amendments were agreed to, and progress was reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS--Thursday.

The Government and Ireland.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved:—"That, in the opinion of this House her Majesty's Government deserves the support of Parliament in securing for the subjects of the Queen in Ireland the full enjoyment of personal freedom in all their lawful transactions, and in protecting them from the coercion of unlawful combinations." The duke, who was received with cheers, said he did not know whether he ought to apologise for bringing the motion forward. It was possible that their lordships might think he was going out of his way. It had been the custom of the House when questions affecting the constitution of the country were brought forward to express their opinion. He did not think that there had been any such difficulty since 1888. It was true the existence of the Crown was not questioned, but the constitution of their Parliaments was in doubt. One great fear they had was that the Government should be nominated by the Parnellite faction. He would give the reasons why the House should support the present Government. It was eleven years since a few members of the Liberal Government gave their adherence to the Parnellite programme. There had been other conversions in Parliamentary history; but there had been nothing so sudden or so violent as the action of Mr. Gladstone and his friends. As to the Parnellite policy the change involved the disintegration of the empire. That had been disputed; but even Mr. Gladstone must allow that it would involve the breaking up of the Imperial Parliament. He warned his countrymen that the change would involve the drawing up of a new British constitution, and nothing short of it.—On the Duke of Argyll taking his seat no member of the Opposition rose, and after some time had elapsed the Lord Chancellor put the motion, which was carried amid cheers. Their lordships adjourned at 6.20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS--Thursday.

The Match Girls' Strike.

Mr. MATTHEWS, in reply to Mr. C. Graham, was not aware that a number of girls employed at Mears, Bryant and May's, and now on strike, had stated that they had been fined recently, but if the hon. member would furnish him with the names of those who had been fined he would lay the information before the Home Office inspector, who had seen a great many of the girls, but had not so far ascertained that any breach of the law had been committed.—Mr. BRADLAUGH said he would furnish the right hon. gentleman with a dozen cases in the month of June.

The Sham Martyr.

Mr. BALFOUR, replying to Mr. James, said as the late Mr. John Mandeville during his detention in Tullamore Gaol repeatedly declined to comply with the prison rules, his clothes were forcibly removed by warders. No more force than was necessary was used. The Irish prison rules were the same as those in England, and if Mr. Mandeville had behaved as any other prisoner there would have been no necessity to force being employed. He could not consent to the appointment of a select committee.

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

A Chance to Clear Themselves.
Mr. PARNELL asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would afford facilities for enabling the judgment of the House to be taken on the motion for a select committee standing in his name on the charges made against Irish members.—Mr. W. H. SMITH

said: The Government retain the opinion which they have expressed, and in which the House concurred by a large majority last year, that the proposed tribunal is altogether unfit to deal with the question—limited as it is in scope and character—which he proposes to refer to it; but they are willing to propose to Parliament to pass an Act appointing a commission wholly or mainly consisting of judges, with full power, as in the case of other statutory commissions, to inquire into the allegations and charges made against members of Parliament by the defendant in the recent action of O'Donnell versus Walter. It always appeared to the Government that the proper course is for the members concerned to appeal to the courts of law; but if for reasons of their own they are unwilling to avail themselves of their right to take that course, the Government are willing to offer the alternative I have proposed; but they are not willing, under the circumstances, to give a day for the discussion of the motion of the hon. member.

—Mr. PARNELL: Will you put on the notice paper the motion for the commission you propose?—Mr. W. H. SMITH: If the hon. member is prepared to accept the offer—(Ministerial cheer)—I am prepared to put on the notice paper the motion for leave to bring in a bill for the reference to the judges.—Mr. GLADSTONE asked that the precise terms of the motion should be placed upon the paper, as that would determine the character of the bill, and they would have its terms in an absolutely authentic form.—Mr. SMITH would place it on the paper for Monday.

The "New Wimbledon."

Mr. PLUMETTS, in reply to Mr. Howard Vincent, said he had received a communication signed by twelve officers commanding Volunteer corps in the metropolis, in which they said they thought it right to express their opinion that the use of Richmond Park was not necessary or desirable, and that they were in favour of the establishment of a permanent ground where volunteers could be sent at any time for the purpose of carrying out their target practice. A letter had also been received protesting against the views contained in the letter signed by the commanding officers.

Land Purchase in Ireland.

In reply to Mr. Sinclair, Mr. BALFOUR said: It is our intention to make a proposal in the present session to prevent the system of land purchase under Lord Ashbourne's Act from lapsing.—Mr. GLADSTONE said in consequence of that statement he wished to know whether he understood the Secretary for Ireland to say, on the part of the Government, that it was the intention of the Government, during the present session, to introduce a bill renewing and extending the operation of Lord Ashbourne's Act, as it would be regarded by a large number of persons on the Opposition side of the House as a measure of the utmost importance, and one which was certain to lead to long discussion.—Mr. W. H. SMITH stated that it was intended that the Land Commission Bill and the Land Purchase question should be dealt with after the holidays. That was the intention, but he had explained that it was necessary for the Land Commission Bill to be included in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, because the powers of the commission expired in the month of August.

The London Police.

The House having gone into committee on the Local Government Bill, Mr. J. STUART moved an amendment to clause 36, providing that the London county council should have the control of the metropolitan police.—Mr. BAUMANN said that upon the subject of the amendment he believed no divergence of opinion existed on the Ministerial side. He believed that all Conservative members were unanimous on the control of the Metropolitan Police should remain, as at present, in the hands of the chief commissioner under the guidance and responsibility of the Home Office. The proposal to place an army of 14,000 police under an elected council of 140 members was so preposterous that he was curious to see whether Sir William Harcourt would support it. At the same time, he thought the Government had done an unjust and dangerous thing in cutting off the Government grant towards the pay of the Metropolitan Police. In Paris there was frequent friction between the Municipality and the Executive Government as to the payment for the police.—Mr. FISHER supported the amendment.—Mr. MATTHEWS said that during the last forty years, in the interests of justice, it had been found necessary not only to extend the Metropolitan Police area, but to absorb boroughs and municipalities. The real answer to the whole argument was that London was not an ordinary country, still less was it to be regarded as an ordinary borough, and to gay that the London police could be regarded in the same light as the police in any other borough or county, was totally to misapprehend the position in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of the legislature. They had Imperial functions to discharge, which was done at very considerable expense; and therefore the local control of a body of 14,000 men who had such duties to perform was out of the question. The extra cost of the London police was not due to the extravagant system of management, but to the system of superannuation.—Mr. S. BUXTON, Mr. BARTLEY, Mr. PICKERSGILL, and Mr. WHITMORE continued the discussion.—Mr. CHILDRESS thought that from the time when the entire expense of the police was locally borne, and when a local authority was constituted, it was impossible to withhold the control of the police being vested in a representative body.—Mr. RITCHIE replied, and after some discussion the amendment was negatived by 220 against 150. Professor STUART moved an amendment which would transfer to the local county councils the duties of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, as well as of the Metropolitan Board of Works.—Mr. RITCHIE opposed the amendment, contending that the Metropolitan Asylums Board was a poor-law body, and the bill did not deal with poor-law matters. He thought, however, that the time would come when all these matters would be transferred to a central body.—The amendment was withdrawn.—After several amendments had been disposed of, clauses 36 and 37 were added to the bill and progress was then reported.—On the report of Supply, a discussion was raised by Mr. BAUMANN on the case of Sir John Pope Hennessy, and by Dr. CLARK on the Zulu War.—After disposing of the report of Supply, the House adjourned.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.
At the Oxford Police Court on Tuesday, the Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, hon. canon of Worcester, was charged with a warrant with obtaining by false pretences at the Clarendon Hotel, board and lodging to the amount of £30. The prisoner came to the hotel about June 6th, with his wife, and engaged a bed-room. On the 4th inst. he presented for part payment of his board and lodging a cheque for £20 upon the National Provincial Bank, Folkestone. The cheque was duly paid into the bank, and returned marked no account. The prisoner, against whom there were two other charges of obtaining money by dishonest cheques on the same bank, said that the cheque was returned owing to his brother having failed to pay into the bank a considerable sum of money, and also owing to his publishers in America not sending what was due to him. He was remanded for a week, bail being allowed, him self in £200, and two sureties of £100 each.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.
The Duchess of Albany visited Croydon on Saturday afternoon, and presented the prizes at the Warehousesmen and Clerks' Schools, Russell Hill. Her Royal Highness, who travelled in a South-Western saloon from Esher, was met at the West Croydon Station by the mayor, Mr. Councillor Hobbs, and presented with a bouquet. The light cavalry of the Honourable Artillery Company escorted the Duchess of Albany through Croydon, and a large number of persons had assembled on the line of route.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Messrs. Maple's Business.
The Lords' Committee on the Sweating System, under the presidency of Lord Dunraven, resumed their inquiry on Tuesday, when the examination of Mr. Horace Rogart, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Maple and Co., was continued. He said that if a reduction was ever made for bad work or any other cause, it was made on the invoice. If the work was absolutely faulty it was sent back, but if it was tolerably near what ought to have been an allowance was made according to value. Nobody had ever complained to him about discounts being taken off. They had had transactions with Miller during a period of eight years to the extent of nearly £20,000, and the over-charges altogether were not more than 3*1/2* per cent. on that amount.—Mr. Thomas Fisher said he had been manager and salesman for Messrs. Miller for several years—from 1880 to 1883. The discount on their payments from Messrs. Maple varied from 5 per cent. to 2*1/2* per cent.; and sometimes still less, but for "special jobs," as much as 15 per cent. had been taken off. By "special jobs," he meant orders given at a time when Messrs. Miller had a large accumulation of stock, and were glad to get rid of it even at a sacrifice.—Lord Onslow: Do you say that Mr. Miller's statement that he had to pay £100 less for the temporary accommodation of £100 is true?

—Witness: I do, my lord.—What is your present employment? I am not in employment. Up to the 29th of May I was in the employ of a timber merchant, and as soon as he heard that I was going to give evidence for Messrs. Maple, he said to me, "I suppose a £10 note would shut your mouth?"—Lord Onslow: Do you mean that you were offered £10 not to give evidence before this committee? I know nothing more than I have said. I was discharged the week after.—Lord Onslow: Was any complaint made about you at the time in reference to other matters? Neither before nor since. Mr. Miller would place it on the paper for Monday.

—Mr. PARNELL: Will you put on the notice paper the motion for the commission you propose?—Mr. W. H. SMITH: If the hon. member is prepared to accept the offer—(Ministerial cheer)—I am prepared to put on the notice paper the motion for leave to bring in a bill for the reference to the judges.—Mr. GLADSTONE asked that the precise terms of the motion should be placed upon the paper, as that would determine the character of the bill, and they would have its terms in an absolutely authentic form.—Mr. SMITH would place it on the paper for Monday.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Yorkshire's hay crop promises to be the most abundant for many years.

Monte Carlo's black list for June has been made up. The number of suicides was twenty.

A shark has turned up in the Dee, but only an infant about four feet in length. He was caught by a fisherman in his net.

At Rotherham £1,150 damages were awarded to Charles and Susannah Sharp for injuries sustained in the Hetherope Railway accident.

According to the official figures just made public, the first two years of M. Séguet's Act show a rise in the number of divorce cases in France from £16 to £481.

The magnificent suite of carved and gilt ivory furniture which Tipoo Sahib presented to Warren Hastings fetched a thousand guineas at the London auction sale.

There was a parade of the Boy Messengers at 44, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, on Monday night. The company, which has been established to supply the public with these neat little messengers, has now seventy lads in its employment.

Frederick Peters and Thomas Johnson were sentenced at the Bedford Assizes to five and seven years' penal servitude respectively for uttering counterfeit coins at Luton. Johnson had pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Justice Kekewich has given judgment in the Chancery Division, in the matter of Gauard Gibbs's patent for distributing electricity. He annulled the patent as bad, and gave costs to Mr. Farrand, the petitioner.

It is stated that the Paymaster-General's Department will shortly be transferred to the Bank of England. Most of the present clerical staff will be taken over by that institution at their existing salaries.

A number of Russian merchants are endeavouring to induce the Minister of Finance to raise the duty on foreign wines, liquors, spirits, and cigars, so as to enable producers in that country to successfully compete against imported articles.

At Baile, an American named John Wilson, alias Hill, alias Star, cashed at a bank a letter of credit for £1,500, and then disappeared. It was subsequently ascertained that the letter of credit, which promised to be issued by the Produce Exchange Bank of New York, was a forgery.

Charles Deckier, a farmer of Buena Vista, Illinois, sent his children from the house, and then shot and killed his wife. Going into another room, Deckier then shot himself and cut his throat with a razor. The couple had nine children.

Advice from Afghanistan states that by orders of the Amir a large body of Afghan troops have been collected at Dek-Sarakh by Ghulam Haidar Khan, his commander-in-chief, with a view to operating in the Shinwari country west of the Khyber. The expedition to the Khyber Valley and Bajour has, therefore, been postponed.

An inquest has been held at Burton, near Whitehaven, on the body of a seaman named Humphreys, whose body was found on the beach. Humphreys and another man went out herring fishing, and both were drowned by the swamping of their boat. Humphreys leaves a large family. A verdict of found drowned was returned.

At the half-yearly election to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum this week, twenty boys and ten girls were added to the list of scholars. The asylum now contains 350 children, and they are, as far as possible, instructed in the oral system. During last year forty-five boys and thirty-three girls were admitted.

The official version of the existing dispute between King Milan of Servia and his Queen, Natalie, has been furnished from Belgrade. There is now no room for friendly mediation between the Royal couple, whilst there are matters connected with the unfortunate affair which cannot be communicated to the public.

Most of the grain sent out of New York to other countries last year was sent in English steamers. The total quantity carried thence was 50,761,576 bushels; and out of this the British vessels carried 32,963,609 bushels. The American steamers only carry 249,576 bushels from the chief of their ports.

A young German lady—beautiful, attractive, and only 20—visited Monte Carlo. She lost 30,000 francs at the table. She at once took poison. Her condition was discovered in time to prevent the drug having a fatal effect. However she was not to be buried in her tragic intention. The following day she committed suicide by drowning herself.

William Brown, a sergeant in the Leicester Regiment, stationed at Tynemouth Castle, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with his rifle. He was found lying dead in the lavatory of the hospital by the hospital sergeant. The deceased was 40 years of age and married, and no cause can yet be assigned for his committing the rash act.

An inquest has been held at Chorley upon the body of a child which was found in the canal there. The remains were dreadfully burned, and the doctor was of opinion that the injuries were caused by the child being thrown on a fire of charcoal and paper, portions of which adhered to the body. A verdict of wilful murder was returned.

There are said to be signs of panic among the Republicans because of the position taken up with regard to free whisky and tobacco. From all sections of America come reports of serious defections chiefly among the religious classes. The Republican members of Congress are already alarmed, and some of them are seeking to take action to repair what they believe to be a fatal blunder.

During the first ten days of August a meeting of university extension students and others interested in education will be held at Oxford, the object being to enable the students to obtain direction in various subjects by means of lectures, to extend to them for a short time the attractions and advantages of residence at the university, and to encourage systematic home study by the formation of a home reading union.

A very unusual atmospheric phenomenon was witnessed in the Channel the other day, when the atmosphere became rarefied to such an extraordinary degree that objects could be discerned with remarkable distinctness at a distance of between thirty and forty miles from Dover and Folkestone. The lighthouse at Cape Grisnes, Calais, and the dome of the cathedral and Napoleon's column at Boulogne could be distinctly seen with the naked eye.

A terrible Kentucky tragedy—the scene of it being Harlan. Marion Stewart, his brother John, "Tip" Osborn, and "Jeff" Hall had a dispute about some cards. In the midst of it Marion shot his brother through the brain. He then tried to shoot Osborn, who is his stepson, but Mrs. Stewart received the bullet in her head. Osborn and Hall fled, but the latter returning, the murderer tried to kill him. He then escaped to the mountains.

M. Bousquet was an honorary canon of Nice; he is now a convict. Professing to be acting on behalf of a lady who styled herself a princess, he dispensed decorations—for a consideration—with a lavish hand. "The princess" is not princess; she is an ordinary person, bearing the ordinary name of Legoupy, who has allied herself in wedlock with a Turk. For thirteen months the canon can reflect in the seclusion of his cell on the uses of the Cafarelli of society.

The annual meeting of the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society was held on Monday night. A sum of £200 was carried forward to next year's account. Lord Harris, in a few remarks, said he felt somewhat disappointed at the lukewarm manner in which outside cricketers had supported the movement. The counties ought certainly to devote a little to the fund out of the large balances most of them have at the end of the season. The secretary of the M.C.C. announced the intention of his committee of devoting 50 per cent. of the money to the fund.

casts of the Australians' matches (exclusive of Middlesex) at Lord's to the fund.

A recent enigma of the late Bishop Moberley has been unveiled in Salisbury Cathedral.

Sir John Hardy, of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, formerly Conservative member for South Warwickshire, has died from the effects of an accident.

At Longton, John Marfleet, solicitor, of Dresden, has been committed for trial, charged with having intermarried with Louisa Goodfellow while his wife was alive.

Serious election disturbances are reported from Boom, in Belgium. The gendarmes were called in, and the mob fired on, bayonet charge being also made.

Another daring act of brigandage is announced from Bulgaria, the bandits having carried off two railway officials and four other persons from Bellava.

Mr. Halton states in a letter received in Dublin that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that he was about to resign the Chief Secretariate for Ireland.

The district of Grampound Road, Cornwall, has been visited by a waterspout which destroyed an acre of wheat and washed away a portion of a railway cutting.

An outrage on Plymouth Brethren missionaries is stated to have occurred at Braehead, county Tyrone, a large marquis and its contents having been set on fire and destroyed.

At Sidmouth, a man, 34 years of age, named William Mortimer, jumped over the Alma Cliff, a distance of about 250 feet. He had, since the death of his wife some few months ago, been very depressed.

The departure of the court for Osborne has been definitely arranged. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, will leave Windsor Castle shortly before eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and travel by special train to Gosport, en route to Osborne House.

At the Aston Police Court, Harry Benjamin Jones, engine-fitter, has been committed to the Birmingham Assizes on a charge of murdering Florence Mabel Harris, by shooting her with a revolver, and with attempting to murder other members of the Harris family.

Ellen Harris, alias Barker, described as a lady of independent means, residing in the Edgbaston-road, has been at Marlborough-street Police Court remanded on a charge of having stolen a silk jersey from the shop of Messrs. Lewis, of Oxford-street.

Princess Beatrice on Tuesday visited Greenwich, and laid the foundation-stone of the new Jubilee Almshouses. Relying on an address, her Royal Highness said the object of that charity, which was to help poor widows, would have the entire sympathy of the Queen.

Two French fishing vessels, charged with purloining bait inside the three-mile limit, have been towed into Placentia by a Newfoundland cruiser. The British lobster-potters have been warned on the French shore, and French fishermen have been established there.

Roskear Vicarage, the residence of the Rev. A. Adams, has been broken into, every room on the first floor being ransacked. A missionary box containing money, two silver ornaments, and other articles were taken. The household were at home at the time, but nothing was then heard of the burglars.

It is stated that the statement of claim by Miss Phyllis Broughton, the well-known burlesque actress, against Viscount Dangan for breach of promise of marriage has been delivered, the damages being laid at £20,000. The defence of the action has been entrusted to Mr. George Lewis and Sir Charles Russell.

Richard J. Sturio, an indoor messenger at the Customs House, and an extra evening assistant at the General Post Office, was at Bow-street Police Court committed for trial charged with stealing two letters containing postal orders. The prisoner, when interrogated, confessed to having stolen forty other orders and two cheques.

Mr. G. P. Wyatt has held an inquest at 244, Camberwell New-road, relative to the death of Mrs. Louise Sharpe, aged 75, a lady of independent means, who committed suicide by hanging herself to the bedpost. Deceased had been depressed of late, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide who should be taken to the seclusion of the vestry.

A clerk named Braithwaite, of Liverpool, was, on the 3rd ult., bitten by a collie dog while he was attempting to give it some medicine. He had the wound cauterised, but on the 30th he was unwell and went to a doctor, who detected symptoms of hydrocephalus, and ordered him to bed. He received every attention, but the malady developed, and he died in convulsions.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg had a narrow escape while driving in the neighbourhood of Heiligenberg. His horses shied and bolted, and at length horses, carriage, and occupants fell over a precipice into an abyss. The prince fell a distance of forty feet, but saved his life by grasping at some shrubs. He escaped with comparatively trifling injuries.

M. Alfred Koehlin, Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement, the wealthiest and least Republican quarter in Paris, has never been forgiven by the Radicals for his complimentary address to Princess Marie of Orleans on her marriage to Prince Waldemar of Denmark. He has now been dismissed from his office, and a Radical barrister appointed in his place.

The show of horses and cattle under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Nottingham this week. The number of entries was large, and the quality is reported to have been very good. The Queen and Prince of Wales were exhibitors, but did not win any first prizes. Mr. R. Thompson, of Penrith, has carried off, for the first time in the history of the society, the first prize in four classes of cows and heifers.

Mr. ... secretary to the Admiralty, delivered an address on our Naval Defences, before a gathering of Liverpool merchants and shipowners. He pointed out the enormous cost that would be entailed by the adoption of Sir G. Horne's proposal for increasing the Navy, and vindicated the present action of the Admiralty in maintaining a continuous, steady, and a generous naval policy.

Judgment has been delivered by the Imperial Tribunal at Leipzig in the case of the three Alsatians found guilty of having sold secret information to the French. Dietz being sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and deprivation of civil rights for the same period, his wife to four years' penal servitude and deprivation of civil rights for five years, and Appel to nine years' detention in a fortress and one year's imprisonment.

It is perhaps not generally known that the postponement of the visit of the Prince of Naples to London is entirely due to regrets expressed by the Queen and the Prince of Wales that it would be impossible to fete him as the Queen would have wished, owing to the English Court being in deep mourning. The prince will not arrive in England until the end of October, when he will probably be present at the closing of the Italian Exhibition.

A hansom cab horse, temporarily left unattended on the rank at Charing Cross Railway Station, suddenly started off at full gallop about fifty yards from the station. Police-constable Charles Open, 135 E., sprang forward, causing the horse to swerve. The vehicle thus became locked in a lime tree and the horse was stopped. But a few yards off the traffic was very heavy at the time, and had it not been for the constable's presence of mind serious injury must have resulted.

A woman named Johanna Doyle has been committed at Kilnsey, on a charge of murdering her son, 10 years old, who was deaf and dumb and crippled. A statement made by the woman at the lunatic asylum to which she had been removed was put in as evidence against her. It was to the effect that when the cock crew at midnight she heard the deaf and dumb boy was not her son, but a devil and wicked fairy. As they could not have

refuted the prisoner having told him that if he persisted in speaking to Miss Braddell he would shoot him.

There have been upwards of 300 divisions in the House of Commons during the session.

Mrs. Langtry owns, so gossip says, nearly £250,000 worth of real estate in New York city.

The Government anticipates that the adjournment of the House for the recess will take place on the 10th or 11th of August.

Anything Chinese or Japanese, from a silk gown to a small tea set, is now fashionable in New York.

Robert Yorston was a shoemaker at Kirkwall.

He had just been gathered to his fathers—having lived 100 years.

Sam Ross, a young mason, was on the rocks at John o' Groats. He slipped, fell, and was carried away to sea.

Admiral Harwood has just died at Worthing at the ripe age of 81. He entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer in 1812.

The daily wages received by Chinese coolies vary from 35 to 50 cents. The average living expenses are 25 cents a day.

There are twenty men in Denver, Colo., who have fortunes of \$1,000,000 or more, and over fifty who are worth \$500,000 each.

The first elections for the county councils take place in January, and as four months will be required to make the preparations, the Local Government Bill must be passed before September.

Marshall Field, the Chicago dry goods merchant, has a fortune of \$30,000,000. His old partner, L. Z. Lester, who now lives in Washington, is worth \$10,000,000.

According to Johann Faber, the famous manufacturer of Nuremberg, the people of the United States use, in round numbers, about 100,000 lead pencils every year.

At Rotherham £1,150 damages have this week been awarded to Charles and Susannah Sharp for injuries sustained in the Hetherope railway accident.

James Thompson was, at the Armagh Assizes on Tuesday, found guilty of murder by shooting Thomas Thompson in Knockanacushy Church on the 2nd of March last, and was sentenced to death.

On the retirement from ill-health of Vice-admiral Sir William Graham from the post of controller of the Navy, he will be succeeded by Rear-admiral J. O. Hopkins, at present admiral superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

Percy Jackson, a member of the Bolton Rugby football team, and son of a Bolton magistrate, has died at Cheadle Aycliffe, as the result of injuries received while playing in a football match against a Manchester team some time ago.

The Hague Dagblad publishes a telegram from Batavia stating that a revolt has broken out in the Province of Bantam, and that the insurgents have plundered Teljeng and killed the European inhabitants and native chiefs.

The commissioner who visited Richmond in reference to the petition for a charter of incorporation, found that he would be able to report that there was an unanimous feeling in favour of the scheme.

In view of the strike of engineers on the Tyne, the Wear masters have agreed, without being appealed to, to grant an advance of 1s. 6d. per week to the men earning under 3s. per week, and 2s. to men ranging above 3s. per week.

George H. Gilkes was a prominent electrician of Boston. He was engaged to be married. On his wedding morn, however, he was disappointed in receiving his wedding suit. He at once committed suicide.

There are 17,277 flour mills in Hungary, without counting those of Croatia; 12,520 of them are water mills, 3,197 driven by animals, 310 steam mills, and 650 wind mills. Hungary has milling capacity for 3,000,000 tons of grain.

The latest count of the small-pox victims in the island of Martinique gives the number of 2,300.

At the depot of immigrants the mortality has reached 27 per cent., and at the fort of the Pointe-du-Bout it has risen to 33 per cent.

Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Countess of Iddesleigh, the Countess of Darley, and Viscount Middleton, on Wednesday opened a bazaar at Christ Church, Spitalfields.

An inquest was held on Tuesday upon the body of the third man who was drowned during the regatta in connection with Sir Henry Doulton's potteries through the capsizing of a rowing-boat on Monday, the 2nd inst. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The appointment of Colonel Brine, half-pay, R.E., to the post of Commanding Royal Engineers at Aldershot, in place of Colonel Harrison, R.E., who is about to be promoted to major-general, has been sanctioned by the Queen. Colonel Brine will take up his appointment on the 20th inst.

It has been decided to revert to the old regulations for the admission of strangers to St. Stephen's, Hendon, on Saturdays, the public will have an opportunity of viewing the two chambers, on obtaining an authorisation from the appointed quarter; a privilege which has been suspended since the dynamite explosion in 1888.

The German consul at Sofia, who has charge of Russian interests in Bulgaria, has presented a note to the Bulgarian Government protesting against the order doubling the duty on Russian spirits imported into the principality. It is stated from Vienna that the Council of Ministers has decided to uphold the measure.

A negro named Porter, of Natchitoches, Louisiana, desired to marry Martha Surday. She refused him, and at once he commenced to beat her.

A man named Carpenter interfered. He immediately shot and badly wounded both man and woman, and then committed suicide.

Patrick Coffey was a worthless drunkard of Jersey City, New Jersey. He had a wife and grown up children, but he became infatuated with Miss Agnes Smith. The other evening he shot the lady, and then killed himself by a similar method.

A large part of the provinces in which Shanghai is situated and of the adjoining provinces will eventually be studded with monoliths, shrines, temples, and the like, commemorating the deeds of General Gordon and his "Ever-v

REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.

Alleged Drugging and Imprisonment by a Wife.

In the Divorce Division on Wednesday, Sir James Hannan and a special jury had before them the suit of Irwin v. Irwin and Layard.—The petition was that of Mr. Arthur Valentine Irwin, a retired surveyor of taxes, for a divorce by reason of the misconduct of his wife with the respondent, Mr. John Granville Layard, solicitor, against whom damages were claimed. The respondent also alleged that his wife had treated him with cruelty, and caused him to be wrongfully imprisoned. This the respondent denied, and alleged cruelty on the part of her husband on the occasion of the birth of her child, which the petitioner denied. Mr. Cook, Q.C., and Mr. Costelloe appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the respondent; and Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Barnard for the co-respondent.—In his opening Mr. Cook said the case had undoubtedly some peculiar features in it. The petitioner was formerly a surveyor of taxes in Ireland, and at the time he first became acquainted with the respondent he had retired from his position as surveyor, and was living in England upon his pension, which he had received from the Government, amounting to about £150 a year. The respondent was the daughter of a gentleman of position in Trinity College, Dublin, and they were subsequently married. She represented that she and her mother were very much reduced in circumstances, and, although the daughter of a professor of mathematics, she had been obliged to act as a barmaid. She was of considerable personal attractions, and between 20 and 30 years younger than her husband. They paid a visit to Paris, and ultimately came to this country, taking a house in Dethurst-road. In regard to his monetary affairs, the co-respondent was called in for advice, and was a frequent visitor at the house. Mr. Irwin speculated on the Stock Exchange, and at first was successful, but afterwards he was unsuccessful. He had one child, of whom he was very fond. Mrs. Irwin had been

In the Habit of Taking Sleeping Draughts.

Upon one occasion the petitioner took one of these draughts and immediately became unconscious, after which, the learned counsel went on to allege that the petitioner was taken to a lunatic asylum, it being suggested that he intended to commit suicide. On the following Wednesday he was brought before the magistrates and was discharged. Subsequently he was arrested on a charge of attempting to commit an injury upon Mrs. Irwin, and he was afterwards confined in a lunatic asylum. Altogether he was there for six months. After he came out he went to his house, and in his wife's wardrobe he found a number of letters addressed to her, all of which were in the co-respondent's handwriting. Up to that time he had not the slightest suspicion of anything wrong on the part of his wife, still less that she had carried on an intimacy with his legal adviser, a married man, of good position in his profession, but the tone of his letters showed the relationship which existed between them. The learned counsel then read two or three of the letters, which were couched in the most affectionate terms.—His lordship asked whether it was necessary that they all should be read.—Mr. Inderwick intimated that the adultery was not denied.—Mr. Cook said that after that statement he would not read any more letters. The petitioner would deny that he was ever guilty of cruelty towards his wife.—Mr. Arthur Valentine Irwin, the petitioner, was called, and bore out the statement of the counsel.—In cross-examination, he said that before his marriage he had the misfortune to be

Confined in an Asylum

at Camberwell, and was there for fifteen months. There was no justification for this confinement. Before marriage he informed his wife of this circumstance. He was not annoyed because his wife bore him a child. He denied that he ever pricked the child. He was very fond of it, and used to carry it about the streets in his arms. He denied that he ever treated his wife with cruelty. He was released from the asylum after he was seen by the magistrates. To the best of his belief his wife gave him some chloroform instead of a sleeping draught.—Evidence was then given to the effect that the petitioner had never been guilty of cruelty towards his wife.—Two or three witnesses were then called to give evidence as to the adultery, but they did not answer to their names.—A question as to adjourning the case then arose, and, after some discussion, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., said he intended to call his client to give her evidence, consequently his lordship said that to save the time of the court he would have the case for the defence proceeded with.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., then addressed the jury on behalf of Mrs. Irwin. He stated that she had been deceived by her husband, who was cruel in his conduct both to her and the baby. He had kicked her and frequently struck her, and on one occasion he

Nearly Suffocated Her with a Towel.

By his pleadings he alleged that she entered into a conspiracy to poison him and to detain him in a lunatic asylum, but there was not a shadow of truth in that suggestion.—Mr. Layard, the co-respondent was called, and denied that he ever had anything to do with putting the petitioner in a lunatic asylum. He never knew of the circumstance until the respondent told him. He was first consulted by Mr. Irwin in reference to his Stock Exchange speculations.—Mrs. Norah Sophia Irwin, the respondent, said that, prior to her marriage, she was not aware that her husband had been in an asylum. He told her he had a pension of £200 a year. He was cruel in his conduct towards her, and frequently struck her. He had pricked the child with pins two or three months after its birth, and when abroad he put it in a cupboard. She denied that she ever injected morphine into his system.—In cross-examination she declined to say whether a short time after her husband left the asylum she travelled with the co-respondent abroad.—Mrs. Jane Rue gave evidence as to the charge of cruelty, as also did a witness named Pearce, who was formerly in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, the latter stating that on one occasion the petitioner told her that he had taken poison. After some further evidence, which was medical in character, in regard to the chloral, counsel addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients.—His lordship having summed up, the jury found for the petitioner and assessed the damages at £750.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the son, and it was directed that the damages be paid into court.

MAUNSELL V. MAUNSELL AND DUTRY.—This was a suit by the husband, Mr. Charles Albert Maunsell, who is a brigade-surgeon in the Army, for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Major Archibald Edward Dutry, an officer in the Royal Artillery. The parties were married on the 15th May, 1878, the respondent being a Miss Johnson, a lady of great attractions, who had an income of £200 a year in her own right. Three children have been born of the marriage. Soon after the marriage the petitioner went out to India, and he made the acquaintance of the co-respondent at Seunderabad. They became very intimate, and Major Dutry often visited his wife at their residence. The acquaintance was kept up when they came back to England and were stationed at Aldershot. In November, 1884, the petitioner was ordered out to South Africa with Sir Charles Warren's expedition to Bechuanaland, and did not return until December, 1886. When he went away he took a suitable residence for his wife at Folkestone. When the petitioner returned from South Africa he heard rumours about his wife and Major Dutry which caused him to remonstrate with his wife on the subject. She assured him all was right, and the matter passed off. He afterwards had to find fault with his wife, and she

promised that if the petitioner forgave her she would never again see Major Dutry. They resumed cohabitation accordingly, but ultimately the respondent broke her promise, and went with Major Dutry to various places, and slept with him at a hotel at Rugby. That was on the 16th of February last, after which this suit was instituted.—The petitioner confirmed the circumstances just detailed. He stated that he was very fond of his wife, and did all he could to extricate her from the company she had got mixed up with and the bad habits she had contracted.—Henry John Clarke was then called, who stated that he was a private inquiry agent, and that in February last he followed the respondent to Rugby, where she met Major Dutry, and stopped with him at the hotel there, where they slept together. The case was absolutely undefended, and Sir James Hannan having intimated that no further evidence was required as to the wife's adultery, which was not denied, Sir Henry James addressed the jury in extenuation of damages.—Sir James Hannan then placed the case before the jury, who retired to consider their verdict, and, after an absence of a quarter of an hour, came into court with a verdict for the petitioner, and assessed the damages against the co-respondent, Major Dutry, at £2,000.

BOSKINSON v. BOSKINSON.—The hearing of this divorce case, which occupied the court the whole of the 6th, was resumed and concluded. It was a petition by the wife for divorce, on the ground of the cruelty and adultery of her husband. The petitioner is the daughter of a Mr. Gregory, a surgeon dentist at Cheltenham, and was married to the respondent, also a surgeon dentist there, in 1887. Two children had been born of the marriage, one of whom survived. The husband denied both the cruelty and the adultery. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton were for the petitioner; and Mr. B. Dean and Mr. F. S. Hickey for the respondent.—On the 6th evidence was adduced on the part of the petitioner in support of the charges she alleged against her husband, which he went into the witness-box and denied.—On the case being resumed witnesses were called for the respondent.—Mr. William Henry Nichols, a brother-in-law of the respondent, stated that, so far as he could see, the respondent and his wife lived happily up to June, 1884. He was in partnership with the respondent from 1884 to 1887, and she lived in the house. In 1886 the respondent was absent from the 9th to the 26th of August. That was the only time she was away while he was there.—The wife of the last witness gave evidence to a similar effect.—The jury returned a verdict for the petitioner, and the judge pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, petitioner to have the custody of the children.

MATTHEWS V. MATTHEWS.—The wife in this case sought for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. There was no defence.—The parties were married at St. Luke's Church, Bristol, in January, 1889. After the marriage they resided in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and seven children have been born of the marriage. The petitioner alleged that in 1888 and 1889 her husband treated her with great cruelty, and that in August of the last-mentioned year he threatened to shoot her with a revolver. In the month of October following the petitioner left his wife, and recently she found that before he left her and afterwards he had constantly committed adultery with another woman.—Petitioner was called, and detailed the cruelty she complained of, as to which she was corroborated.—Witnesses were called as to the adultery, who proved that in 1888 and afterwards the respondent had committed adultery with a young woman of the name of Beal. It was also in evidence that in March last he had slept with a woman at the Bute Arms Hotel, Bristol, as his wife, and that he had done so on several occasions.—Sir James Hannan, after hearing this evidence, adjourned the case for evidence as to the identity of the respondent as being the husband of the petitioner, the people of the public-house not knowing him except by name.

BLAKEMORE V. BLAKEMORE.—The wife in this case sought for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The case was undefended.—Mr. H. B. Deane was counsel for the petitioner, who was married to the respondent in November, 1887, at Old St. Pancras Church. The respondent was a merchant's clerk, and after the marriage they resided about London and in her mother's house. Two children have been born of the marriage. Immediately after the marriage the respondent struck and ill-treated his wife, and in 1888 he sold off the furniture and left her. After he did so he was found at an hotel in Liverpool-street in bed with another woman.—These facts were proved, and the court pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the petitioner to have the custody of the children of the marriage.

EDWARDS V. EDWARDS.—The wife sued for a divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and cruelty. The case was undefended.—Mr. Searle was for the petitioner, who was married to the respondent, a brazier and barber, at Cardiff, on the 24th June, 1871. After the marriage they resided at Cardiff, and several children have been born of the marriage. The petitioner alleged that her husband treated her with great cruelty, she having on one occasion, in 1877, summoned him home with severe bruises to his head, and when abroad he put it in a cupboard. She denied that she ever injected morphine into his system.—In cross-examination she declined to say whether a short time after her husband left the asylum she travelled with the co-respondent abroad.—Mrs. Jane Rue gave evidence as to the charge of cruelty, as also did a witness named Pearce, who was formerly in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, the latter stating that on one occasion the petitioner told her that he had taken poison. After some further evidence, which was medical in character, in regard to the chloral, counsel addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients.—His lordship having summed up, the jury found for the petitioner and assessed the damages at £750.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the son, and it was directed that the damages be paid into court.

WITT V. WITT.—The petition was that of Mrs. Cecilia Jane Seymour Witt for a decree by reason of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The respondent, Mr. Gerard Ransleigh Witt, was a member of the Stock Exchange. There was no defence.—Mr. Monroe, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the parties were married on the 31st February, 1872, at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton-terrace. There were two children of the marriage. In 1882 the respondent treated his wife with cruelty. In that year he joined a choir at St. Augustine's Church, Kilburn, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Macklin. In the month of May last he came home with severe bruises upon his head, and ultimately confessed that they were caused by a thrashing he had received at the hands of Mrs. Macklin's husband, he admitting that he had misconducted himself with her at the Hare and Hounds Hotel, Islington. He afterwards went to Paris, and through the good offices of the chaplain of the British Embassy there he was induced to return to his wife; but he again treated her with cruelty, and these proceedings were instituted.—Mrs. Witt, the petitioner, was called, and deposed that her husband was a violent-tempered man. Upon one occasion he turned her out in the snow previous to her confinement at ten o'clock at night. She remained out of the house until four o'clock in the morning.—Mr. Justice Butt said that this was a gross act of cruelty, and quite sufficient if corroborative evidence was given upon this point.—In answer to further questions, the witness said that on the occasion he came home with marks of bruises upon his head he admitted that he was thrashed by Mr. Macklin in the Talbot-road, Bayswater, because he was walking with Mrs. Macklin. After some conversation he admitted that an undue intimacy had taken place between them.—Corroborative testimony was given of the cruelty, after which it was proved that he had visited the Hare and Hounds Hotel, Islington, with a woman other than his wife, and of his having confessed to the medical man who attended him for a broken head that he was "implicated" with the woman in question.—His lordship granted a decree nisi with costs, and custody of the children.

THOMAS ROBERT ROBERTS, lately a tax collector in the district of Bethnal Green, was on Thursday, at Worship-street Police Court, committed for trial, charged with forging transfers of New Zealand Stock to a large amount, with intent to defraud the Central Bank of London.

George Taverny at the South using his house

Wednesday on the 27th.

Marquis of St. Edmunds, seated Bishop of

the West.

Wednesday, it was

been made to

£600.

Stretton was

table of Cam-

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THE REMARKABLE CHARGES OF FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY.

Mrs. Gordon Baillie Again.

At Westminster Police Court this week, Annie Frost, alias Gordon Baillie, 30, was placed in the dock on remand, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, with her husband, Robert Percival Bodley Frost, 29, and Robert Gignor, a butler, all described as of Palmer Lodge, Palace-street, Westminster, charged with obtaining goods by means of worthless cheques and with conspiracy to cheat and defraud. Mr. Duerdin Duerdin defended the prisoners; Inspector Marshall appeared for the police.—Mr. Ponsonby, a partner in the banking firm of Herries, Farguhar, and Co., of St. James's-street, deposited to Mrs. Gordon Baillie opening an account with them, and receiving a cheque book. No money was ever paid into the account. On cheques being presented and dishonoured she was written to, and Mr. Frost replied that his wife could not understand why moneys from Scotland had not been received to her credit. After that other cheques were presented.—Detective-inspector Marshall desired to call as the next witness a Mr. Champion, who had taken a somewhat active part in the case in the interest of the prisoners.—Mr. Dutton: Mr. Champion is a friend of the male prisoner's mother, who is a lady of the highest respectability and standing. He is not a friend of the prisoners themselves. He is here on behalf of Mr. Frost's mother, watching the interest of the son. It is the mother who instructs me to defend.—Inspector Marshall: Mr. Champion told me himself that he was a great friend of the prisoners. He had been going about trying to compromise the matter.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did he take any part in the frauds themselves?—Witness: No, certainly not.—Mr. Dutton: Whatever Mr. Champion has done he has done under my advice.—Annie Bassett, sister to a florist in Sloane-street, deposed to supplying the plants to the value of £100. Witness took a cheque for £100 and paid Mrs. Frost the difference. The cheque was dishonoured. On July 2nd a gentleman called and presented the amount that was owing, and it was accepted.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Was this Mr. Champion?—The Chief Clerk: It is presumed so, sir.—And what became of the cheque?—Witness: The cheque was given to the gentleman who took it away with him.—Mr. Champion was called, and he did not answer, but Mr. Dutton said no doubt he would come.—Mr. Sherriss, clerk to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, bankers of Lombard-street, said there were

Thirty-eight Cheques

of the female prisoner relating to sums amounting to £2000 & 4d. returned dishonoured between March 12th and the end of June.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dutton: In March the bank honoured five cheques, and during April nineteen. The cheques for smaller amounts only were honoured.—Mr. Dutton: It comes to this, that you honoured and dishonoured cheques in March, April, May, and June, and gave no notice to the female prisoner about the state of her account till last week?—Witness: That is so.—Mr. Dutton: You know that Messrs. Smith and Co. held deeds belonging to Mrs. Gordon Baillie?—Witness: I do not know that.—Further cross-examined: Frost's mother banked with the firm at the present time, and was a lady of means and position. Frost was a trustee under his father's will.—Thomas Poxon, butcher, of 24, Wood-street, Westminster, deposed that the accused dealt with him. At different times he received six cheques, three of which were dishonoured. He went to the house on several occasions for money. The last time he called he saw a notice on the bell “Family out of town.” His weekly book was tied to the door knob, with a note, “Make up and put in the letter-box.” (Laughter.) After luncheon Inspector Marshall made a communication to the chief clerk (Mr. Saiford), who, addressing the magistrate, said: I am informed that Mr. Poxon has also been waited on by Mr. H. H. Champion, who offered him money not to go on with the case. That is the second instance.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Take out a witness summons for the attendance of Mr. Champion.—Mr. George Jones, dairyman, of 23, Wood-street, Westminster, stated that Mr. Frost owed him money, and gave him a cheque which was dishonoured. On the night of the arrest a gentleman named Champion called on him.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: With a view to settling the account?—Witness: I could not say, sir. He had a lot of money and was shaking it about. He spoke to me about the prisoners, but he did not offer to pay.—Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, a milliner, of 5, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W., gave evidence of a cheque cashed by her and dishonoured by the bank.—Mr. Clark, jobmaster, said the brougham of the accused was hired for six months. He had no intention of charging Mrs. Gordon Baillie, as he presumed he should be paid. (Laughter.) His bill had not gone yet.—Mr. D'Eyncourt intimated that there must be a remand.—Mr. Dutton asked for bail. He denied that the female prisoner had been in prison before in Scotland or anywhere else. When the case for the prosecution was disposed of he should submit a point of law, which he thought would be fatal to it, and if he did not succeed in that he should be able to produce facts that would put a very different complexion on the proceedings.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: If I take bail it must be very good bail—two sureties in £100 each.—Inspector Marshall: I repeat, sir, that this woman has been convicted before, and I shall bring evidence of it. On that ground, and on account of the magnitude of the alleged frauds, I ask for most substantial bail, otherwise we shall never see her again. This is

Not an Ordinary Case

—The prisoner is an extraordinary woman, one of the greatest swindlers in the country. Holding up a parcel of unpaid bills, she said that that was only one lot, and there were some from all parts of the kingdom—Scotland in particular.—In one case Mrs. Gordon Baillie obtained possession of a gentleman's furnished house and mortgaged his furniture.—Mr. D'Eyncourt asked if the prisoners Frost were really married.—Mr. Dutton: No.—Frost exclaimed, in the dock, “This lady is my wife.”—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you say you are married or not?—Mr. Dutton: They are not married. They have gone through some form of ceremony.—Mr. D'Eyncourt asked the female prisoner the same question as he had put to Frost.—Mrs. Gordon Baillie, bowing to the magistrate, said in a low tone that she was married.—Mr. Dutton: They are not really married. They have gone through a form of marriage, and for reasons it is not necessary for me to go into, it may not be necessary to say more about it.—Inspector Marshall said the owner of Palmer Lodge, the residence where the prisoners were taken in custody, would charge them with stealing some of the furniture in the house.—Mr. Dutton (warmly): The conduct of the police is most extraordinary. I protest against it.—Mr. Marshall: I am doing my duty to the public, sir. The prisoners were taken to the police station and further charged with stealing a clock and other property, value £40, from the house, Palmer Lodge, Palace-street, Westminster, which they took furnished.—Mr. Charles Smith deposed that he let his residence, Palmer Lodge, furnished to Frost, at a rental of three and a half guineas weekly. Mr. Frost was introduced by a most respectable house agent, and he told witness that he was educated at Marlborough College, and that he knew Archdeacon Farrar and the bursar of Marlborough, the Rev. J. S. Thomas. He gave references to the Rev. A. H. Stanton, of St. Albans's, and Mr. H. H. Champion. The Rev. Mr. Stanton gave a qualified reference, but enough to satisfy witness, and Mr. Champion a satisfactory one in every respect. The result was that he let to Mr. Frost, and on giving him possession took an inventory of the effects. Being in the country he did not hear of the arrest of the prisoners until after the first remand. He had since gone over his house and found a French clock (broken), a plated card tray, valuable curtains, and many other things missing. He had since ascertained that many of the articles had been pledged.—Ms. Henry Champion, publisher, living at 10,

Gray's Inn-place, said he had known Mr. Frost for many years, and was at school with him. On the night of Saturday, June 30th, when the accused were arrested, he went to Palmer Lodge, in consequence of a telegram. He there found a cupboard in the bed-room eleven pawn-tickets relating to Mr. Smith's property.—A pawn-broker's assistant produced the French clock and card tray, identified by the prosecutor, pledged on May 24th by Frost, in the name of Brotherton. The prisoners were all remanded, and bail was refused.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

At Gloucester Assizes this week, before Mr. Justice Denman and a jury, a local breach of promise case was heard. The court was crowded throughout the day, the majority of those present being ladies. The plaintiff was Miss Clara Louise Winfield, daughter of a fruiterer in Westgate-street, Gloucester, and the defendant a young man named Joseph Short Yeond of Honiton-road, in the same city. Mr. Greene, Q.C., and Mr. Moore were counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. Jeff, Q.C., for the defendant.—The evidence of the plaintiff was that she was 21 years of age. She became acquainted with the defendant in 1883. He was a widower with three children. That, however, went off, and in a few weeks Mr. Whatmore married a widow with four children. (Laughter.) The defendant pressed her to break off the engagement with Mr. Whatmore and marry him instead. At first she said she would see about it. Within three weeks she accepted the defendant, and they were received by each other's friends as engaged persons. They frequently went out together, the defendant taking her for drives. Occasionally the defendant went to London, and whilst there wrote to her, and in one of his letters spoke of providing a comfortable home, and finding in the plaintiff a loving little wife. Finding that Mr. Whatmore had been teaching her music, he paid for music lessons being given to her. The defendant always represented to her that he had an income of £300 or £400 a year. He attended the Yeomanry meeting at Cheltenham and she met him there. After that time he ceased to see her. She did not understand why, and meeting him in the street one day she asked the reason. He replied that, acting on his solicitor's advice, he was going to Australia, but he would give her his pony and saddle and a brooch. He took her to her father's gate and there left her.—In cross-examination, she said all “the powers” were against Mr. Whatmore, but her relations were anxious that she should marry the defendant, and they always did their best to make him comfortable. His friends advised him not to marry in a hurry, but he and she had practically arranged to get married next September.—The defendant, in the course of his evidence, admitted that he had been very fond of the plaintiff until May 21st, and was quite prepared to carry out his promise to marry her. On that day he told her that his health was bad, and that he was advised to go to Australia. He said nothing then to intimate that he was going to throw her over, and from all he saw and believed she did not think he was going to run away from her. On the next morning plaintiff's father and two brothers called upon him before he was up. (Laughter.) They wanted to know what he intended to do. They were all very angry. The father said he had apparently been trifling with the plaintiff's affections. The interview was a very excited one, and one of plaintiff's brothers told him sarcastically that he was a fellow who would one day die in a ditch. (Laughter.) He was so disgusted and insulted at this interview that his love immediately changed.—The jury, after about an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £75.

CONVICTED AT LAST.

At the Middlesex Sessions, John Mara, 40, surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment charging him with attempting to pick pockets in Hyde Park, on Saturday, the 2nd of June. Mr. Forrest Fulton and Mr. Muir, instructed by the solicitor to the Treasury, prosecuted; and Mr. Abinger defended the accused.—The prisoner was placed on his trial last week, when the jury disagreed.—The evidence for the prosecution was confined to that of Detectives Burden and Mott, of the A Division, and Detectives Gregory and Storey, of the C Division, who stated that on the day in question a great crowd had assembled in Hyde Park for the purpose of witnessing and taking part in a demonstration which was being held to protest against the compensation clauses of the Local Government Bill. The officers observed the prisoner cross and recross the roadway between the end of Ketton Row and the Apsey House entrance to the park no less than seven or eight times. They swore that on each occasion the accused tried ladies' pockets. He was also noticed to cross from Hyde Park to St. George's Hospital, and then to try the pockets of several ladies. Eventually he was arrested by Burden at the entrance to the park, he having at the time his hand in a lady's pocket. Detective Mott asked the lady if she had lost anything and she replied in the negative. He asked for her name and address, but she replied, “As my purpose is right, I don't wish to have anything to do with the matter.” For the defence witnesses were called who gave the prisoner an excellent character, one of them stating the prisoner had been in his employ for ten years, and had on the afternoon in question been paid his usual wages, and had left for the purpose of witnessing the demonstration in the park.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to ten weeks' hard labour.

MR. PARRELL ON THE NEXT HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of an interview with a correspondent, said: “The next Home Rule Bill will have regard to the federal principle; the last Home Rule Bill was for establishing a dualism. The Irish members sat in the Irish Parliament, and the British members in the British Parliament, neither having anything to do with each other. The new bill will provide, I imagine, for the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, leaving the Irish Parliament at Dublin free to control the affairs of Ireland. After Ireland had some experience of Home Rule the Scotch will probably require to have their Parliament at Holyrood, but they will certainly insist upon their continued representation at Westminster, and may have as its ultimate development the establishment of a Federal Parliament, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the colonies will be represented. It would seem likely, therefore, that the House of Commons will become a purely English assembly, while the Imperial Parliament will be a new body that will take the place of the House of Lords, and will become possessed of representatives from all the self-governing countries and colonies which make up the British Empire. This, of course, is a long way off. As to carrying the next elections, I am told that we shall have a majority of 120, which will be sufficient.”

A VIOLENT RUFFIAN.

At Lambeth, Dennis Quilligan, 28, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and violently assaulting Police-constable 373 L. The prisoner was found on the Albert Embankment knocking his wife about in a brutal manner. He was surrounded by a large crowd. Upon the constable taking him into custody at the request of the wife for the assault on her, he became extremely violent and struck and kicked the officer in a dangerous manner. He also assaulted another policeman, and with difficulty was taken to the station. It was shown that the prisoner had on several previous occasions been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment for violent assaults on the police. Mr. Partridge said that Quilligan no doubt was a violent ruffian, and sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

During June 13,000 lbs. of diseased meat were seized or delivered up to the Edinburgh authority, 12 months' personal character, wages £15.—Ellen M. Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN SOUTHWARK.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Tuesday, Henry Baker, alias Weigham, 26, of 73, The Buildings, Good-street, Walworth, hairdresser, was charged, before Mr. Chance, with attempting to murder Mary Cowen, at Gaywood-street, St. George's-road, Southwark.—Chief-inspector Chisholm: In this case, your worship, the woman is in such a dangerous condition that she has been detained in St. Thomas's Hospital. After stabbing her the prisoner ran away. I now produce his coat, upon which are marks of blood. I will ask you to take sufficient evidence to justify my remark.—Police-constable Jones, 62 L, said: At about half past eleven o'clock that morning I took the prisoner into custody in the London road. When I approached him he ran away, but I pursued him some hundred yards, and with assistance conveyed him to the station. I told him he would be charged with attempting to murder Mary Cowen, and he said he had not attempted to murder any one. He made no other observation. He was searched at the station, but no weapon was found upon him.—Chief-inspector Chisholm said: In consequence of information I received, I went to St. Thomas's Hospital at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and found the woman suffering from two severe wounds, one in the breast and one in the back. She was conscious, and mentioned the prisoner as the man who had stabbed her. She is in a dangerous condition, I believe. Mr. Chance: Has the prisoner been confronted with her in the hospital?—Witness: He has not. I am informed, previously threatened to murder the woman. When I charged him at the station he made no reply. I believe I shall be able to bring forward witnesses who saw the prisoner in company with the woman shortly before the alleged stabbing.—Upon this evidence I received remanded the prisoner, who said he had no statement to make.

TWO SEAMEN KILLED.

Inquests have been held at Haslar Hospital, Portsmouth, on the bodies of two seamen belonging to the Spithead fleet who met with fatal accidents while engaged in their duties afloat, and in both cases a verdict of accidental death was returned. One of the men, named Worsfield, a leading seaman of the Northumberland, was about to step on to the anchor, which was being hoisted up to the cathead when the anchor slipped and jammed Worsfield against the ship. In the other case an able seaman named Biddle, while the Inconstant was being coaled, was crushed between a bag of coal and the lighter lying alongside the ship. He lingered about a week after the accident, but eventually succumbed to internal injuries.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday John Willis Gregory, 36, who was last week committed for trial on charges of obtaining sums of £10 from Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, the secretary of the Salisbury Club, and £25 from Mr. Walton, of Mount-street, by fictitious letters and cheques purporting to be signed by members of the club, was brought up to answer a charge of obtaining a sum of £200 from Messrs. Hoare and Co., the bankers, by similar means.—Mr. Mullins, solicitor to the London Bankers' Association, conducted the prosecution, and said the charge would be one of forging and uttering a cheque for £200. The evidence was that on the 26th of June a clerk in Messrs. Hoare's bank received a letter purporting to be dated from “Stratford House, Hyde Park,” and signed “Mitchell Henry,” that gentleman having an account at that bank. The letter stated that the writer had just returned from Algiers, and having left his cheque-book behind him, would be followed by their sending a new one by the Searer. The cheque-book was given to the person who called, and a cheque for £200 was subsequently presented and cashed. The prisoner about one o'clock had stopped Commissioner Hull outside the Tivoli, in the Strand, and asked him to take a note to Hoare's Bank and bring back a parcel. Thenote proved to contain the cheque for £200, and a parcel containing that amount in notes and gold was handed to the commissioner. When he reached the Tivoli, however, he could not find the prisoner, so he left the parcel at headquarters and the following day took it to Mr. Mitchell Henry's house, and obtained a receipt from that gentleman's son.—Mr. Henry entered the witness-box and deposed that he knew nothing about the prisoner. The order for the cheque-book was not in his writing, nor was it written upon his paper. The signature to the cheque was not his, but was a good imitation of it.—Detective-sergeant Scott said, on his telling Gregory that he found out that he obtained the cheque-book, and that it was no use to deny it, the prisoner admitted that it was true, and that the book was at his lodgings in Market-street, Edgware-road, adding that if he had succeeded in getting the money he should not have been caught. He drew the cheque, and sent it by the commissioner waiting for him to return to the Tivoli. When the commissioner arrived he was about to touch him, but the old man beckoned to another man who looked like a policeman, and he (the prisoner) thereupon “skated,” nearly knocking several people down. The cheque was found by him (the witness) and Inspector Jarvis as Gregory had described. Gregory said that he copied Mr. Henry's signature from a letter that he had in his possession, but as he was very shaky he supposed they had discovered the forgery.—The prisoner, who had nothing to say in defence, was committed for trial.

KILLING A CHILD.

At Worship-street Police Court, Thomas Tarplett, fish porter, living in Devonshire-street, Mile End, was charged with causing the death of a child named Daniel Cavalier, aged about 3 years, by running over it with a horse and trap. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Ogle.—The evidence showed that between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening the prisoner was driving a light trap in which he and his wife were seated, through Warner-place, Hackney-road, and the child in question, with its mother, was crossing the road. By some means the child failed to get out of the way, but whilst some of the witnesses said the prisoner was going at a fast pace, and whipping the horse, it was alleged for the defence that he was sober, and that the pace was not excessive.—Defendant said that he did not know the child was knocked down and run over until one of the witnesses ran to his horse's head and pulled him up.—The child died in a few minutes after being picked up, the off-wheel of the trap having passed over its neck and shoulders.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

The prisoners in Agra gaol—many of whom are ironed—are employed making beautiful Indian carpets, which are quite unrivalled for design, material, and colour.

A series of experiments lately made by a French machinist are said to have proved that steel loses weight by rust twice as rapidly as cast-iron when exposed to moist air.

SPECIAL PREPAID RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO
Situations Wanted or Vacant.
Houses or Apartments to Let or Wanted.
Houses, &c., or Articles for Sale.
Lost or Found, &c., &c.

ARE CHARGED AT A
SPECIAL RATE OF 1s. FOR 16 WORDS,
AND
6D. PER LINE, OR EIGHT WORDS, AFTER.

These rates apply only to private or individual announcements, and are not intended for advertisements of the above descriptions when sent by the advertiser in his trade or professional character. Prepayment is indispensable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 17, can do little cooking, 12 months' personal character, wages £15.—Ellen M. Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—(CONTINUED).

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20, neat, cook mainly, Little Hobbs, Stanley House, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, neat, willing girl, fond of children, 9 months' character, wages £12. 10s. per week.—Alice N. Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, can do a little cooking, willing to learn, reasonable, respectable girl, good reference, wages £12.—Ellen D. Hetherington's, 109, Edward Road.

A MUSREMAID, girl, age 12 years, not been out before, where, name, wages, &c.—Address: Box 227, Willing's Advertising Office, 109, Strand.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 17, tall, neat, cook a little, 1 year & 9 months' character, wages £12.—Apply, Annie W. Hobbs, Stanley House, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 17, very neat, respectable girl, fond of children and used to housework, 16 months' personal character, wages £12.—Apply, Kate, Hetherington's, 226, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, strong, bright girl, fond of children and used to housework, 9 months' personal character, wages £12.—Apply, Kate, Hetherington's, 226, Mile End-road.

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WIMBLEDON MEETING.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On Sunday the unfortunate general situation caused by the clash of interests between the N.E.A. and its president, the Duke of Cambridge, seemed likely to be complicated by a particular misfortune calculated to severely affect the cash-box. A very considerable sum of money is annually provided towards meeting the heavy expenses of a Wimbledon meeting by the gate money, and this is, of course, adversely affected by the prevalence of bad weather. The favourable chance which manifested itself on Sunday was therefore hailed with delight by those who had come long distances to take up their abode under canvas for a week or two, and was taken advantage of by the Londoners, who went to the common in numbers quite unusual for a first Wimbledon Sunday. The actual business of the meeting commenced on Monday morning, under fairly good conditions. The arrangements for the conduct of the mechanical portion of the work were perfect, and worked without a hitch, and had it not been for a bothering left-front wind even the riflemen might have been satisfied. The first few hours put the judgment of the most experienced to the test and many men who can always hold their own at home and around in their own counties, came to sad grief. More than one competitor spent nearly the whole of his first seven rounds in unsuccessful attempts to find where the bullseye was. He could see it well enough, for it was a black circle, eight inches in diameter, and not more than 200 yards from him, but how to aim so as to land each bullet into the black circle was for many an insoluble problem. One, whose diagram was carefully preserved, after making six futile attempts, just touched with his last shot the right top corner of the target, and walked off with the magnificent score of two to his credit. The principal competition of the day was that for the Alexandra prizes of the value of £1,000, for which over 1,600 competitors were assembled to contest. This number, large as it is, was still short by more than a hundred of the number entering for the prizes last year. They were given for aggregate scores made with seven shots at 500, and seven at 600 yards. In spite of the difficulties of dodging the wind already referred to, a good many competitors managed to put up high scores; but as the day wore on and a 64 stood at the top instead of a 68 as last year, or 68 out of the possible 70, it seemed evident that we should have to be contented with a low general average. The first prize was won last year by Private Ward, 4th Devon, with the score of 68, the highest aggregate ever made in the Alexandra; but below Ward's, the nearest score was 64, and this was followed by three 63's and four 62's. When the records of this year's Alexandra were made up and officially issued—which was not till eighteen hours after the expected time—there were found three 64's, four 63's, and six 62's at the top, the winner of the first prize being Colour-surgeon Vicar, Queen's Westminster. The scores were therefore after all not below the average, although the winning score was reduced. The official results were declared as follows:—

ALEXANDRA WINNERS.

First Prize (£20).	
Colour-surgeon Vicar, 13th Middlesex	68
Second Prize (£20).	
Sergeant Sommerville, 6th Norfolk	68
Colour-sergeant Sommerville, 6th Norfolk	68
Sergeant McMoran, 1st Highland Light Infantry	68
Sergeant Palmer, 1st Warwick	68
Lieut. Rothwell, 2nd Lancashire Engineers	68
Sergeant Lawrence, 1st South Lancashire Regt.	68
Captain Lamb, 1st Batt. 2nd Somersets	68
Sergeant Middleton, Roxburgh and Selkirk	68
Sergeant Elliot, 1st Northumbrian Fusiliers	68
Private Warwick, 1st Berks	68

There were 26 prizes of £5 taken with scores down to 50; and 290 prizes of £4, £3, and £2, the lowest being gained with score 53; and 77 scores of that amount were counted out.

Another interesting event decided the first day was the Humphry Challenge Cup, for teams of four representatives from each of the chief English Universities. Oxford took the lead from the first, the sister university never getting a chance. The result was thus declared:

THE CUP.

Ordered.....	53
Cambridge.....	53

Another team competition was between eight representing the officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces. Here the juniors went in front from the very first round, and scoring a majority of points at each range, finished thus:—

1—Auxiliary Forces.....	1,485
2—Regulars.....	1,386

The only other concluding competition was the new one for a club bicycle, value £17, given by the Coventry Machinists Company, and this did not really conclude, for two competitors were found at the finish to have scored each 33 points, and as there was but a single prize, it was necessary to shoot off for it next day. It was, therefore, on Tuesday that the tie shooting took place.

Captain Cowan, Queen's Edinburgh, and Corporal Chicken, 1st Lanark, who had gained the 33's, met again at No. 11 butt, where the principal contest had taken place. On Monday, Corporal Chicken firing first got an inner, just under the bull, and the captain also got an inner to the left with good elevation. The second shot of the corporal scored a bull, but the captain only got a bad inner. In the third round inners were scored by both competitors. Corporal Chicken winning the bicycle by 13 points to 12.

On Tuesday opened the great Queen's Prize contest, for which, although the competitors number 2,370, they were again less by more than 100 than in the previous year. No change had been made in the conditions, the competition consisting altogether of three stages, first at 200, 500, and 600 yards, fired on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday to decide who should have the bronze medal, second again at 500 and 600 yards to settle the fate of the silver medal, and finally the third stage in which the hundred best men in the earlier stages had the privilege of competing for the gold medal, the £250 given by her Majesty, and the other valuable prizes in this great match, which amount in the aggregate to £2,230. The wind had lulled and become more steady, and phenomenal scores soon began to be bruited abroad. When the records of the 200 yards shooting came in this evening it was found that although no 35 had been made, there were three totals of 34, twenty-five of 33, and over eighty of 32. This showed that compared with last year a gain of from one to two points in skill in the use of the martini had been realised. Another popular competition set down for Tuesday was the Alfred, 200 yards standing, at which also some very fine scores were made. The following were the leading winners:—

THE ALFRED PRIZES.

Winnings of £20.	
Private R. Jory, Gloucester Militia	33
Winnings of £10.	
Sergeant Hall, 2nd Lincoln	32
Colour-sargent McMillan, 3rd Lanark	32
Winnings of £5.	
Private Dear, 1st Edinburgh	32
Lance-corporal McKnight, 5th Middlesex	32
Private Evans, 1st Royal Artillery	32
Lance-corporal Frost, 4th W. Surrey	31
Sergeant Willis, 1st Suffolk	31
Private Tattersall, 2nd V.B. Liverpool	31
Sergeant Dods, 3rd V.B., E.S.B.	31
Lance-corporal Walker, 1st Suffolk	31
Colour-sargent Knox, 5th V.B. Royal Scots	31
Captain Grant, 6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders	31
Lieutenant Monson, 1st V.B. Worcester	31
Major Davison, 1st V.B. Liverpool	31
Lance-corporal Chukshankha, 2nd Edinburgh	31
Captain Foster, 4th W. Surrey	31
Lance-corporal Halliday, 1st V.B. A. & S.	31
Sergeant Dawson, 6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders	31
Lieutenant Richardson, 5th Durham	31
Private Warner, 2nd Sussex	31
Sergeant Collins, 1st V.C., Sussex	31
Sergeant Thomas, 1st W. Lancashire	31
Lieutenant Long, 4th Lancashire	31
Private Taylor, 4th Lancashire	31
Sergeant Hinger, 1st Norfolk	31
Private Stocks, 2nd East York.	31
Private Gardner, 1st Cumberland	31

On Wednesday no competition concluded, but 103 points possible in the first stage of the Queen's

the whole of the competitions, numbering between thirty and forty, were in full swing, the principal contest being the Queen's at 500 yards range, the Martin's Cup at 600 yards, and the Windmill at 200 and 500 yards. At all three the shooting was magnificent. In the Queen's, the wonderful aggregates of 68 credited to a young Devonian not just out of his teens, a 67 to Dr. Hart, of Birmingham, and the following, all above 64, were recorded:—

Sergeant Barres, 3rd Somerset	68
Private Chalmers, 2nd Royal Highlanders	68
Private Pewitt, 1st Salop Light Infantry	68
Private Robinson, 2nd V.B. North Staffordshire	68
Sergeant Bell, 1st Middlesex	68
Lieutenant Malins, 1st Dunbar	68
Private Arnall, 8th Hants	68
Private Hamilton, 3rd Lanark	68
Major Bird, 2nd Middlesex	68
Private McGill, 2nd V.B. Lancashire	68
Private Veres, 1st V.B. Liverpool	68
Sergeant Wren, 1st Cornwall	68
Private Crompton, 1st Lancashire Regiment	68
Private Patterson, 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	68
Private Carter, 1st South Staffordshire	68
Private Robinson, 5th Durham	68
Sergeant Leff, 3rd Middlesex	68
Major Bryan, 2nd Tower Hamlets	68

In the Windmill, Lieutenant Warren, the gold medallist of 1887, scored 66 with six bulls and an inner at 200 yards, and 32 points at 500 yards, and in the evening the famous Martin Boyd, of Ayr, put on all bulls at the shorter range. Perhaps the most remarkable performance of all was a shoot at 1,000 yards by Mr. Whitehead, of Bury, who got nine bullseyes and an inner in ten shots at the Curtis and Harvey competition.

The mass meeting held on Wednesday night, under the great umbrella tent at Wimbledon was attended by over 2,000 Volunteers. Lord Wantage presided, and among those who took part in the proceedings were Lord Wemyss, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, Lord Bury, Colonel Stanley Bird (St. George's Rides), and other well-known officers. In a lucid and eloquent speech Lord Wantage explained the situation of the association and pointed out the disadvantages of every proposed site in comparison with that of Richmond Park, and resolutions declared that no site proposed for future meetings offered such advantages as Richmond Park, and that a petition to be presented to the First Commissioner of Works in favour of the proposal. The sentiments uttered by Lord Wantage, Lord Wemyss, Lord Bury, and other speakers were frequently interrupted with applause, and the meeting appeared to be not only unanimous but enthusiastic.

On Thursday was commenced the final stage of the Queen's Prize. An unprecedented number of high score had been secured at the first and second ranges, and it was to be expected that, given average shooting weather, the aggregate total necessary to win the bronze medal would be higher than last year, when it was won by Private Gardiner, 1st Cumberland, with a score of 95 out of a possible 105. Last year 55 was reached by only two competitors. This year few men had reached 65, three men had gone up to 66, one to 67, and one to 61. A young Devonian, only just out of his teens, standing at the top. The first sensational record was made by Colour-sargent Rennie, 1st Lanark, who upon 23 and 33 scored 34 at 600 yards, and equalled Gardiner's last year's winning score. A Robin Hood competitor reached the same high score, in precisely the same way, having made 61 at the two shorter ranges, and 34 at the longest. Very shortly afterwards another Scot, Private Pallison, 2nd Renfrew, also scored a 95; and then another member of a Scottish Regiment, who happens to be an Englishman, Private Fellows, 5th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, came up to the same figure. Until midday gun-fire this score had not been passed, although the extraordinary number of 132 competitors having made scores of 61 points and over in the two ranges, had the possibility of surpassing it. In the afternoon a famous Norfolk shot (now an officer of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who two years ago, tied for the gold medal, when Sergeant Barrett, of the Lancashire Fusiliers), went up to the final range with 63 to his credit. Commencing with a bull a little high, but otherwise central, he got an inner close to the bull at his second shot. His next three were all bulls, and with two shots to go, he had already reached 87 points. His sixth shot was a right inner close to the bull, and his last a bull, almost in the centre of the black disc. The last shot made him the winner of the bronze medal of the last Wimbledon meeting, for although in all nine 95's were recorded, he alone succeeded in gaining the extra point. Highest aggregate in the Queen's competition:—

WINNERS OF '89.

scoring 33.	
Sergeant Dennison, 4th V.B. Liverpool, Lieutenant Nelson, 1st V.B. Royal Highlanders	
Private Munro, 7th Middlesex, Colour-sargent Oliver, 1st V.B. Salop, Bombadier-major Ritchie, 1st V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Sergeant McBean, 1st Cameron Highlanders, Sergeant Wood, 2nd West York, Private Paterson, 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders, Private Greenhalgh, 1st North Lancashire.	
North Lancashire.	

Another popular competition, that for the Daily Telegraph Cup, which followed the St. George's at the same range—500 yards—attracted over 1,500 competitors, against the 1,600 of last year. In this the competitors had the full advantage of the improvement in the wind, and the result was an advance in the scoring, for it was found at the end of the day that about the same number of 35's stood at the top as of 34's. Two of them after firing three more shots remained still equal, for each had made a bull every shot. There was, therefore, still a tie which had to be decided next day at midday gun-fire.

Saturday's Shooting.

The principal competitions of Saturday commenced at nine o'clock, with the exception of the Lords and Commons' match, which was set down as the first event after mid-day gun-fire. They are the second stage of the Queen's between the 300 to decide upon the silver medallist, and upon the 100 men worthy to compete for the gold one; the China Cup competition, between teams of ten representing each county, and Prince of Wales's prizes, which are open only to the N.R.A. silver and bronze medallists. The first prize is £100, given by the Prince of Wales, to which the N.R.A. adds £100, divided into prizes of £20, £15, £10, five of £5, and ten of £3.

Sergeant Lawrence, 1st Lancashire.

Another competition, that for the Daily Telegraph Cup, which followed the St. George's at the same range—500 yards—attracted over 1,500 competitors, against the 1,600 of last year. In this the competitors had the full advantage of the improvement in the wind, and the result was an advance in the scoring, for it was found at the end of the day that about the same number of 35's stood at the top as of 34's. Two of them after firing three more shots remained still equal, for each had made a bull every shot. There was, therefore, still a tie which had to be decided next day at midday gun-fire.

Saturday's Shooting.

Mr. HOWARD VINCENT asked whether the Board of Trade if, having regard to the official statements frequently made in many foreign countries in proof of increasing prosperity, that the supply of their respective home markets was almost entirely in the hands of their own countrymen, any report could be furnished to Parliament showing the position of British and Irish industries in the markets of the United Kingdom at the present time and year by year during the past half-century, in the same manner as the recent returns presented to Parliament had shown the present and past conditions of the foreign trade, the growth of the imports, and their increasing excess over the exports.—Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BROWN said if the honourable gentleman would furnish him with the official statement to which he alluded in the first part of his question, he would see if similar information could be supplied by the Board of Trade. With regard to the second part of the question, the subject had been fully reported on by the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade.

Operations in Zululand.

Mr. BOYD asked whether the Gatling guns, accompanying the Royal Scots on service with the expedition destined for Zululand, were of the old and obsolete pattern; and, if so, whether instructions would be given for the more modern and improved weapon to be supplied.—Mr. STANHOPE said that the Gatling guns referred to were issued from Woolwich in the month of October last. They were of the pattern now in service, and were perfectly efficient.

Our Naval Defences.

Mr. CALEB WRIGHT asked if the Government were going to act on the suggestion of Admiral Hornby, our foremost naval commander, in favour of an increase in our navy of 144 cruisers, the cost of which was estimated at £23,500,000. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON replied that he had stated more than once, both inside the House and outside, that the Government had no intention to make such an addition to the naval expenses of the country as was suggested in the question. The Admiralty had laid down a steady and continuous programme. The actual cost of 144 cruisers would, of course, depend largely upon the type and dimensions adopted, but even taking the least estimate, it would amount to many millions sterling.

The Police and the Public.

Mr. CONGREVE asked whether there was great discontent among the Metropolitan police in consequence of the conduct of Sir Charles Warren imposing upon them the duty of batoning innocent citizens.—Mr. MATTHEWS said the hon. member had given him no notice of the question, but so far as he knew the suggestion of fact which contained was utterly unfounded.

The Local Government Bill.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL announced that, in consequence of his having been informed on high authority that the amendments to the Local Government Bill of which he had given notice last night would not be in order, he would on Monday ask for leave to bring in a bill to effect the object he had in view.

The House again went into committee on this bill. On clause 33